The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2414. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

SANGUINARY BATTLE AT PALESTRO.

Victory of the Sardinians and Zouaves.

Gallant Conduct of the King of Sardinia.

Brilliant Charge ot the Zouaves Against an Austrian Battery.

GARIBALDI DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS.

HIS RUMORED RETURN AND VICTORIES.

Retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy.

Insurrection in Lombardy and the Valteline.

Threatened Revolution in European Turkey.

Cotton Active at an Advance—Breadstuffs Lower—Provisions Quiet.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

Sackville, N. B., Tuesday, June 14.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of Saturday the 4th inst., fired her first gun at Halifax at 20 minutes past 11, last night, and reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock.

Her advices are three days later and important.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York on Saturday, May 21, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 2d, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d instant.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York May 21, reached Southampton at noon of the 2d inst.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York May 25, arrived at Liverpool at 2 A. M. of the 4th inst.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The advices from the seat of war are quite important.

The Austrians had twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were on each occasion repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinians were at one time outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue. The King of Sardinia commanded his troops in person, and exhibited great gallantry. The Sardinian reports say that they took a thousand prisoners. The Austrian version had not been received.

The Austrians had retreated from Robbio, and a special telegram to the London *Daily News* says they were in full retreat across the Ticino.

The French head-quarters were at Vercelli.

General Garibaldi was driven into the mountains by the Austrian General Urban, who retook Varese, but it was telegraphed, *viâ* Turin, that Garibaldi had returned, surprised the Austrians, retaken Varese, and reëntered Como.

General Niel had occupied Novara.

The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and the funds had advanced.

The War News in Detail.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following official bulletins:

"Turin, May 31.

A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King commanding the Fourth Division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the Third Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking one thousand prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Somelline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the Fourth Division, after a two hours' conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cervesena, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Virzi in the province of Bobbio.

Turin, Wednesday, June 1.

The victory gained yesterday has been followed by a second victorious combat, which took place at 6 o'clock this evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to reënter, but was repulsed again by the division of General Cialdini, composed of Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves trying to restrain him. On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sesto Calande, and the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian *corps d'armée* appeared before Varese, but Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveno, on the Lago Maggiore, but without result."

Additional details of the battle of Palestro state that the Sardinian right wing was at one time overflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves came to the rescue, and turned the tid against the Austrians. The Zouaves lost one officer and twenty men killed, and two hundred wounded, including ten officers.

The Sardinians are believed to have been terribly cut up, but their loss is not mentioned. An Austrian General is reported killed. Napoleon subsequently visited the battle field, and congratulated the Sardinians on the result.

The Turin dispatch of the 2d says that the Austrians on that morning advanced from Robbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a short fight. The movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Robbio, carrying with them about one thousand wounded.

On the 3d it was telegraphed from Turin that the Austrians had withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and had abandoned Torre, Beretti and the neighboring country.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes dispatches from Vercelli, which the Emperor had made his headquarters. These dispatches are confirmatory of the Sardinian bulletins, and say that the Sardinians behaved most valiantly at Palestro.

In regard to the part taken by the Zouaves, they say that they performed wonders. One dispatch says:

"Although unsupported, and in front of the Austrian battery of eight guns, the Zouaves crossed a canal, ascended the heights, which were very steep, and charged the Austrians with the bayonet. More than four hundred Austrians were thrown into the canal and six pieces of cannon were taken by the Zouaves. The loss of the French was inconsiderable."

Thd Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Gen. Forey.

The French troops were concentrating at Casale, Valenza and Vercelli.

The Austrian accounts of the Palestro affair were not published.

A Verona dispatch of the 1st says that the Allies had attacked the vanguard of the Seventh Austrian *corps d'armée*, but that their further advance was stopped by the corps of General Zobel. A great number were reported wounded.

Garibaldi had met with reverses. A Viennna telegram of the 1st announces on official authority that Garibaldi was driven back from Sondrie into the mountains, and that General Urban with his troops was pursuing him. The only issue open to Garibaldi was the Stelvio.

An official telegram from Milan states that, on the 1st, Varese was cannonaded and taken by Urban, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contributions on the city.

Later.—It was telegraphed from Turin, on the 3d, that Garibaldi had surprised and beaten the Austrians at Varese, and that the town was again free of the enemy; and also that Garibaldi reëntered Como on the night of the 2d.

Gen. Niel entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled. The Emperor arrived there the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bassignares (?) but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark (?)

The Valtelline was in insurrection, and the town of Sondrie (the capital of the district) had proclaimed for Victor Emanuel.

The Duke of Parma had arrived in Switzerland with a numerous suite.

The French officers of the Engineers had arrived at Intra, and were collecting vessels to cross the Lago Maggiore with 500 men.

The French squadron in the Adriatic had captured 35 Austrian vessels, the estimated value of which was 4,000,000 francs.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, June 4—A. M.

The *Daily News* has a special dispatch, dated Turin, Friday night, saying that the Austrians in full retreat were recrossing the Ticino; that Garibaldi had gained a new victory over the enemy, and that the insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

Great Britain.

Parliament had met daily to swear in members, but no business would be transacted until the delivery of the Queen's speech on the 7th.

The race for the Derby was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's *Musjid*. The value of the stakes was nearly £7,000, and it was reported that Mr. Hawley had won about £100,000.

The London *Ministerialist* learns that the moving of an amendment to the address to the Queen has been abandoned, and that another method of assault will doubtless be tried.

Large purchases of English horses were alleged to be in progress for the French army. Many thousands were required.

It was stated that the prospectus of a Company would be issued in a few days for laying two telegraph cables from Cornwall, England, to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital of the Company was half a million sterling.

It was vaguely rumored that the Duke of Cambridge was likely to retire from the command-in-chief of the army, on account of some disclosures or reflections in an Investigating Committee report on the sale of army commissions.

The Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, had quitted England for Berlin.

Sir John Lawrence had been formally presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, and a proposition was pending to pay Lord Elgin the same compliment.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troop ship *Eastern Monarch* from Kurrachee, while at anchor at Spithead. She had 500 soldiers and their wives on board returning from India. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but prompt action saved all but seven persons, including five children who were killed by the explosion.

The Bank of England had reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 3½ ⅌ cent. The event was fully anticipated, and produced no effect on the market. The joint-stock banks, &c., had also reduced their rates.

The Stock Exchange was quite buoyant, Consols reaching 93⅜ to 93¾ on the 2d; but after some fluctuations, they closed at a slight decline. On the 3d, the decline made further progress, and the market was weak at the quotations given elsewhere.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Saturday says the rapid rise in the funds induced realizations and a partial reaction. Consols on Friday sustained an extreme fall of nearly five eighths, but became steadier, and at the close were only three-eighths lower. The rates of discount are still falling. First-class bills are negotiated at 2⅜@2¾ ⅌ cent., and in exceptional cases as low as 2¼ ⅌ cent. The discount houses only now allow 2 ⅌ cent. for money on demand, and 2¼ ⅌ cent. for seven days' notice.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening says, that the accounts of the active progress of the intrigue to stir up an insurrection in Turkey, has contributed to a depression in the funds. The Foreign Exchanges to-day show no change. The commercial advices from Germany continue to show great anxiety and distrust. Another large failure has taken place at Augsburg, that of M. Paul Von Stetten. In the Railway Share markets to-day a general heavy decline took place, and the tendency at the close was unfavorable.

A circular, signed by Lords Palmerston and Russell, Mr. Milner Gibson and others, had been issued, calling a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament for the 6th.

The *Herald* mentions a rumor that Mr. Bright and the Radicals have been gained by the Government, by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official notifications of the blockade of Venice.

The recall of the French soldiers on leave of absence had added 120,000 veteran soldiers to the French army.

Flat-bottomed gun-boats were being constructed in France for the navigation of the Po, Ticino and other rivers.

Extraordinary excitement had prevailed in Paris on account of rumors that a general action was progressing all along the line, that Gen. Gyulai was killed, &c., all of which proved unfounded.

Preparations were even made for a grand illumination in honor of the expected victory.

Twenty-two battalions of foot chasseurs were to be organized.

The Paris Bourse was fluctuating on the 1st, but closed firmly at a slight advance. The 2d was a holiday. On the 3d the market was animated and higher, and the Three per Cents. closed at 63f. for money, and 62f. 95c. for account.

Italy.

The Hon. Henry Elliott had been sent by the British Government on an official mission to Naples, supposed to have reference to the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was at Naples, and together with the British men-of-war there, fired half-hourly guns as a tribute to the memory of the late King.

The Government of Naples, it is said, has prohibited the export of sulphur.

The French engineers are said to have recommenced the fortifications at Civitta Vecchia.

The Paris *Débats* has a letter from Rome stating that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Pontifical States on certain conditions.

Germany.

The feeling in some of the States of Germany against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer in Hesse Cassel, employing 700 workmen, has been compelled to quit the place on account of the excitement prevailing.

Prussia.

The terms of the new loan are announced. It bears 5 per cent. interest, and is to be issued by public subscription, the redemption to commence in 1863 by the payment of 1 per cent. annually. Thirty million thalers is the amount.

The Ecclesiastical Council has ordered prayers in the churches for the preservation of peace in Prussia and Germany.

Turkey.

The garrison of Belgrade had been reinforced, and it was reported that it would be trebled. It was also said that the Porte was about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

The Herze-Gavina was reported to be in open revolt, and the latest intelligence says, that the whole of European Turkey was bordering on revolution.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope dates are from Table Bay to April 21. News unimportant. Provisions were high. The pressure in the money market was lessened.

☞ *For Commercial Intelligence see 8th Page.*

MOVEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Analysis of the Several Accounts of the Battle of Montebello—Developments of the French Plan of the Campaign—Movements of Prince Napoleon—Matters at Paris—Death of a Bohemian—General Details of News from the Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

I refer again to the battle of Montebello, in order to show you how cotemporary history is written. At first, the French estimated the number of men engaged on their side, in this battle, at from two to three thousand men. They subsequently carried this figure to 8,000, and now have finally fixed on 5,500 as the exact number, with 900 Piedmontese cavalry. The French gave the Austrians at first 15,000, then 18,000, and now 25,000 men. The Austrians, while admitting this last figure, as applied to their own force, constantly assert that the French were much superior, and General Gyulai, in his official report, claims that Count Stadion was engaged, not only with the whole force of Baraguay d'Hilliers, which numbers 45,000 men, (on paper, at least,) but that towards the end of the fight the railroad brought to the French side a reserved corps!

But it happens that we have but one official report on the French side—that made by General Forey, one of the several Generals of Division belonging to the *corps d'armée* commanded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Under Gen. Forey were two Generals of Brigade, Beuret (killed) and Blanchard. Under these again were four Colonels at the head of the four French regiments, or skeletons of regiments, a Colonel at the head of the Piedmontese cavalry, and a Captain of the battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, who took a part in the battle. These are all the officers or bodies of men that are noticed in any official report on the French side, and certainly if other officers or other divisions or regiments had been engaged, the official reports of the officers in command would be there to testify to the fact. It is quite true that Gen. Bazaine, another of the Generals of Division of Baraguay d'Hilliers' command, came up by rail with his Zouaves, at the end of the fight, but they were too late to engage in it, and their General has made no report.

The official report of Gen. Forey mentions his four regiments of infantry, a battalion of *Chasseurs* and the body of Piedmontese cavalry. There were no Zouaves, as mentioned in the Austrian and English accounts of the battle, and no mention is made in the official order of the day, of any other than Forey's division, composed as above. Supposing, then, that the ranks of this division, (the French claim that it was not half full—in fact the least complete division of the army, on account of its having been hurried off first from Paris to the seat of war,) it would not quite reach 15,000 men. Of the number of men on the Austrian side, we have various estimates, but they admit themselves 25,000 men. The enumeration of the regiments engaged, by General Gyulai himself, would show a large force, and he made this parade of his own force while *naively* supposing that his army had had Baraguay d'Hilliers' 40,000 men before it. His enumeration of his own force may therefore be accepted as true, and we are reduced to the calculation that the French fought something like one to four! Looking impartially at all the evidence that arrives from both sides, we are forced to accept this as the true estimate.

There is less disparity in the various statements in regard to the number of killed and wounded. The French at first enumerated their casualties at from 600 to 700; the subsequent accounts have not changed this figure, and we may therefore accept it as correct. It is true that the Austrians estimate it higher; but it must be recollected that the French remained masters of the field, and had the burying of the dead to perform, which renders it certain that the Austrian estimate is a mere guess. In regard to the Austrian loss, the French estimate it at 2,000; the Austrian official report fixes it at 1,300.

There were other circumstances in favor of the Austrians. They occupied the high grounds back of the village, and fired at and attacked the French down hill, and they had plenty of cavalry and artillery, whereas the French had in cavalry but the 900 Piedmontese and a battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and of artillery but four guns, which did not come up till the battle was half over. The brunt of the battle, therefore, fell upon the little fellows who composed the four regiments of infantry, and it must be confessed that a more brilliant feat of arms is not on record. The Zouaves of the Guard are jealous of this performance, and were furious when they arrived at the end of the battle and found the work finished. They admit that the infantry shoot well, and that they are very good for climbing a precipice or escalading a wall, but they were not prepared to admit that, out of the Zouaves, there was any glory to be attained with the bayonet.

Since yesterday a change has taken place at the seat of war. We begin to comprehend something of the future plan of campaign. To begin with, the Emperor Napoleon yesterday moved his headquarters to Casale, and with him went the whole army of Alessandria, which place is now nearly deserted. The King has left his headquarters at Occimiano, has crossed the Sesia, and, after a sharp battle, established himself at Palestro. Let us take a glance, therefore, at the present distribution of the allied army, and see if this distribution does not indicate the plan of campaign.

Baraguay d'Hilliers remains at Voghera and Montebello, threatening Pavia and Piacenza on the south; the Emperor, with Canrobert, is at Casale and Valenza, ready to march upon Mortara and the Ticino, at Gravellona; the King and MacMahon are marching upon Novara and the Ticino, at the Bridge of Buffalora; Niel is, perhaps, by this time on the Ticino, at Sestro Calende, while Garibaldi, from his position at Como, hopes to be the first to arrive at Milan.

Here you see that the allied army is placed in the form of a crescent, reaching from Montebello on the south to Como on the north, with Milan in the middle of the section of the circle, and Victor Emanuel in the middle of the circumference of the circle. The length of this curved line of the allied army is about ninety miles; the distance from Como to Montebello, in a direct line from north to south through Milan, is about sixty miles.

The allied army, then, is drawing in upon th Capital of Lombardy, in the form of a horse-shoe, the two monarchs, with the principal strength of their army, occupying the centre of the line. The Austrians, it appears, only two days ago, advanced from Mortara to Robbio, on the road to Vercelli. It appears, also, that they are collecting in so large a force between Pavia and Buffalora, on the Ticino that the allied army will be forced to give battle before reaching this river. The last mail carried you the news that the Austrians were evacuating the Piedmontese territory, and it was then thought that Napoleon would march to the Ticino, south of the Po, and attempt a crossing below Pavia. But to-day the news seems to establish the fact that, on the contrary, the Austrians are going to resist the passage of this river, and that they have no disposition to evacuate the Piedmontese territory voluntarily. This disposition on their part seems confirmed by the removal of the Emperor Napoleon with his main army to Casale.

If it be true, then, that General Gyulai's army is lying in the line from Pavia, by Mortara to Novara, as the last news indicates, it will be seen that the armies under the Emperor and the King are to-day lying in face of the enemy along the whole line, at a distance varying from four to ten miles. It will indeed be singular if this condition of things remains long without a general breaking up. But whether the Austrians will give battle or retreat across the Ticino is doubtful. It remains to be seen what influence Napoleon's movement upon Casale will produce in the Austrian camp.

The little opposition offered by the Austrians to Garibaldi on the north, seems to be explained only by the supposition on their part that with so small a body of men he would not venture far into the country. It is true that they sent several thousand men to oppose him, but this force seems not to have offered him any serious resistance. Garibaldi, however, is well-known and much loved in that particular section of country; he has already fought over that ground (one might ask what part of the earth and sea he has not fought over?) and he knew that if he could only arrive with a handful of men to support him, he should revolutionize the whole country, and create an army strong enough to resist any Austrian force that migh be sent against him. This appears in fact to have been the result of his arrival in this country. The war of insurrection, the terrible war of independence and vengeance, is about to commence, and Austria seems already disposed to avoid it, for the army which had overrun the country through which Garibaldi has just passed, and which he is now revolutionizing and arming, is falling back upon the Adda.

In calculating upon the probable plan of campaign of the Allies, the diversion of Prince Napoleon should not be forgotten. The corps of the Prince is rapidly collecting at Florence, from which point it is supposed he will march in the direction of Bologna, Modena and Parma. It is hardly probable that these latter States will resist the revolutionary movement in presence of the Prince's army, and with its left wing thus menaced, the Austrian army will find itself not a little embarrassed.

The Emperor Napoleon, before leaving Alessandria yesterday for Casale, visited the hospital where the wounded of Montebello—French, Sardinians and Austrians—are confined, and conversed with most of them, each in their own language; for His Majesty speaks Italian, and German may be said to be his native tongue. He addressed the Austrian Colonel Heuzel, who had been presented to His Majesty last Winter at the Tuileries, and told him that as soon as he and the other Austrian wounded were able to travel they should be liberated and allowed to return to their country. Napoleon appears determined that the war, on his side at least, shall be conducted on humane principles.

At Paris, the Empress and the Princess Clotilde, the two provisional widows, keep each other company in their visits to places of public amusement, and in other pastimes, and the wheels of Government, so far at least as the public can perceive, move on smoothly and regularly. A perfectly good understanding reigns between the Marshal Randon, Count Walewski and the Duke de Padoue, the three Ministers who have just now the most work to do—the first in furnishing material of war for the army; the second in keeping the foreign relations of the country on a good footing, and the third in maintaining interior tranquillity. It is firmly believed in Paris that the war will be restricted to the limits of Italy.

The garrison of Paris, made up mostly of recruits, is now being practised daily in field exercises, and especially with the cannon. These exercises occur early in the morning, on the Champs de Mars, and each field is composed of six regiments of infantry, with their complement of cavalry and artillery.

The evening papers of last evening, and the morning papers of this morning, publish a dispatch from Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the *Bavaria* and *Niagara*, with news from the United States to the 18th May. With this announcement came two items of news, the first of which was, that President Buchanan was collecting forces on the frontier of Mexico, and a fleet in the Gulf, while the second stated that the Nicaraguan (or Costa Rican) Congress had refused the grant of land to M. Belly for his canal project. All the papers, with the exception of the *Patrie*, published this dispatch as it came to them; the *Patrie* published the first part, but suppressed that in regard to M. Belly. I think I told you some weeks ago that M. Millaud had retired from this speculation and that there was a suspicion that M. Delamarre, proprietor of the *Patrie*, had assumed his place as the money backer of M. Belly. The incident just cited seems strongly to confirm this suspicion. M. Delamarre is a banker, and passes for a shrewd business man; we wish him joy in his Nicaraguan speculation!

The lazzaroni of Civita Vecchia, and the French garrison at that place, were thrown into a white heat of excitement a few days ago, by the sudden appearance in their port, and unusually close into their port, of two American and most formidable-looking men-of-war, the *Wabash*, Commodore Lavallette, and the *Macedonia*. Commodore Lavellette was charged to demand of the Pope the immediate release of five Americans, confined in prison unlawfully at Rome, a demand that was complied with by his Holiness without hesitation. At last accounts the ships had not yet left Civita Vecchia, but they were expected to leave immediately. I have not learned the names of the prisoners, nor the motive of their confinement.

Let me add a word here in memory of a gentleman of this city, whom I knew well, and who was known to other Americans, Dr. Aussandon, of the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, who has just committed suicide, in order to subtract himself from the intolerable sufferings of a chronic disease. I met Aussandon first at a small literary réunion at the house of Nathalie Fitzjames, whose physician he was. Aussandon belonged as much to the Press as to Science. His writing were full of gayety, of malice and of humor. His last publications were a series of scientific articles in the columns of the *Siècle*, (a journal on which he held the post of scientific editor,) and which he was about to collect into book form. Three times a week he crossed the river to hold a *clinique* for the poor, in a lugubrious and repulsive quarter, at No. 8 Rue Larley, opposite the old house in which Charlotte Corday killed Marat, in a sort of *omnium gatherum*, where science is obtained under difficulties, and where dinners and dubious baths, washer-women and boot-blacks are furnished to students at a rate within the reach of all. There Aussandon devoted two hours every other day, gratuitously, to the alleviation of the poor sick people who crowded his consultation room.

Aussandon was gay, frank, loyal, and the best *causeur* in that witty, careless, joyous band of Bohemians of the Press who make the Café du Helder their rendezvous. He was the pet, the centre of the circle. Only three days before his death he described to M. de Vilmessant, editor of *Figaro*, and with a methodical, chilling indifference of manner, the proper way to commit suicide with a pistol. The following is the frightful formula: Feel around on the skin over the heart till you find the place in which the pulsation is strongest; then slip your finger down its width below this point; apply the finger flat against the breast; lay the muzzle of the pistol on the upper edge of the finger, and opposite the point where the pulsation was felt, but do not apply the muzzle against the skin, because then the pistol may not explode; pull the trigger, and you will die between two breaths!

This terrible formula seems to have been faithfully executed upon himself by Aussandon. At 2 o'clock in the morning he attempted to extinguish life with chloroform; his wife detected him, and then, in a moment when he was not observed, he seized a pistol and discharged its contents into his heart.

Aussandon was only 52 years of age when he died. Although not tall, he had a large frame, and was a Hercules in strength. Alphonse Karr, in the very last number of his *Nouvelles Guêpes*, printed a week before Aussandon's unfortunate suicide, tells the following story of the manner in which he made acquaintance with Aussandon. The incident occurred twenty years ago:

Karr had a dog he prized highly, and through which he one day received an insult from an individ ual in the Palais Royal. The author of the *Guêpes*, who is also an athletic not to be disdained, seized the individual, and was about to throw him into the basin of the fountain. On the border he was arrested by a man who said:

"Will you allow me to spare you the trouble?"

"Of what, Sir?"

"Of throwing the gentleman into the water?"

"But it is me he has insulted."

"Never mind that, the favor is so small you ought not to refuse me."

And here a war of politeness ensued.

"Sir," said the intermeddler, "I am Dr. Aussandon, and for a long time I have been wishing for an occasion to make your acquaintance."

During the discussion, the individual menaced with a cold bath made his escape.

Aussandon also was fond of dogs, and the following history, true in every particular, resembles more a mythological legend than a reality. One might call it the thirteenth feat of Hercules. Some years ago the Barrière du Combat, the most appropriately named of all the barriers of Paris, was noted for its famous combats between dogs and bears. The fights took place in a miserable sort of pen, to which spectators were admitted for a sum within the reach of all pockets. The amateurs who desired to pit their dogs against the bears, paid a certain entry, and at the same time bound themselves not to claim an indemnity in case their dogs, to use a phrase of the epic poets, "bit the dust."

Aussandon had a superb dog which he loved equally with his best friend, and of whose prowess he never ceased to boast.

"Bah!" said some one to him one day, "I'll bet that the bear of the Barrière du Combat will only make one mouthful of your whelp, and that he'll strangle him as easily as a cat will strangle a bird!"

"And I, I'll bet the contrary," exclaimed Aussandon, offended in the person of his dog.

The following Sunday the party repaired to the Barrière du Combat, and when they arrived, Bruin had already dispatched several adversaries, whose carcases were strewed around him, and he sat on his tail regarding the assemblage with an eye of defiance. The other dogs present, with hair erect and ears down, squeezed against the legs of their masters, demanding to be spared. Closing his heart to the pity he felt, Aussandon launched his dog into the arena, and a terrible battle commenced on the instant between the two quadrupeds.

For the spectators, it was not a moment doubtful that the victory was going to rest with the invincible bear. When this conviction at last penetrated the mind of Aussandon, he made but one bound over the fence and into the ring, seized and dragged his dog from the jaws and the embrace of the bear, and taking his place, commenced with the terrible beast a struggle which struck the audience with horror. Aussandon with a strength redoubled by his fury, seized his enemy by the throat with his two powerful hands and strangled him. But he did not escape from the contest unharmed. When they picked him up, lying side by side with the bear, they perceived that he had the abdomen opened and a shoulder bared to the bone. He was confined six months to his bed.

Aussandon was an intimate friend of Balzac, of Gavarni, of Frederic Soulie, of Gerard de Nerval and of Sue. Balzac, and Soulie and Sue died in their beds; poor Gerard de Nerval stole the rope with which to hang himself, for want of money to buy one, and now it is the turn of Aussandon! He died regretted by the entire literary and scientific world of Paris, but by none more than by his charity patients of the Rue Larrey.

MALAKOFF.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE BULLETIN OF COUNT GYULAI.

From the London Times.

At length we have the official Austrian account of the battle, or combat, of Montebello. A more business like document it is impossible to conceive. If the Austrians pervert facts to save their vanity, according to the practice of belligerents in general, they do it with a plausible moderation which is very artistic. Certainly, after the narratives with which we have been favored from Turin, anything reasonably credible is likely to attract belief, and the Austrian account may gain by merely avoiding the grosser forms of gasconading. We do not accept General Gyulai's dispatch as necessarily giving an accurate narrative of the action; all that can be said is, that if the Austrian has drawn on his imagination he is as much superior to his antagonists in the art of fiction as Defoe was to the author of *Baron Munchausen*. The General gives a description of a well-fought battle, in which the troops under his Lieutenant's command were repulsed by a force which, though not great at first, received continual reinforcements, and in the end very much outnumbered its assailants. He also repeats that, the movement which led to the action being only a reconnoissance in force, the object of Count Stadion was effected by discovering the numbers and position of the enemy, and that the retirement of the Austrians was consequently not due to the issue of the battle. The details by which General Gyulai supports these statements are worthy of attention from all who take an interest in the campaign.

It is evident that the Austrians have been long expecting what has happened within the last three days—namely, the entrance of the allied troops into the Parmesan territory, and an attempt to cross the Po on the left of their own position. That the real fighting is to take place between Paula and Tiacenza, and that the French are anxious by such a movement to make the advanced position of the Austrians on the Ticino untenable, and, perhaps, to insure the evacuation of Milan, seems to be taken for granted by the Austrian commanders. The strength of the French at Alessandria and Tortona, and their comparative absence from the country north of the Po, made this conclusion the more reasonable, and, perhaps, it was deemed probable that Napoleon would not willingly move his troops under the blazing sun of June into the unhealthy country from which the Austrians are just retiring. The object of General Gyulai was, according to his own account, to ascertain the strength and the preparations of the French at Tortona and Voghera, and thus to judge of the chances of an immediate advance on the Po. Perhaps, to this plan of a reconnoissance was added the design of crushing a French division before reinforcements could arrive. If this was the case, the expectation was disappointed by the brave resistance of General Forey's troops, and Count Stadion has had to content himself with the knowledge that within a few hours a great French army could be brought up by rail almost to the Austrian outposts.

"I ordered," says General Gyulai, "a great reconnoissance on the right bank of the Po, because information received from the advanced posts established along the Sesia and the Po gave reason for supposing that the enemy projected a movement with a considerable force by Voghera against Piacenza." Accordingly three Brigades were directed from Pavia to the *tête-de-pont* of Vaccarizza. Other troops were concentrated at or near this spot, some of them even being brought from Piacenza. The whole was under the orders of Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion, Lieutenant-Field-Marshals Paumgarten and Urban commanding divisions. Urban advanced along the main road, close to the mountains, Paumgarten along the plain to Urban's right. There is no necessity for us to repeat the details, which will be found in another column. Suffice it to say that Urban carried Casteggio and Montebello, where it is fair to believe that the French were too weak for effective resistance, and that he advanced to Genestrello, the next village on the road to Voghera, before the French brought him to a stand. The Austrian account is, that he there found the enemy in superior force, but that the resistance of the French was overcome "by the brave Chasseurs of the 3d and 4th battalions of the Regiments of Hesse and Dom Miguel, which, in spite of a great loss, soon remained masters of the height and of the village of Genestrello." But now the French began to receive their much-needed reinforcements. The railway was constantly bringing up troops, which constantly took part in the action, so that Lieutenant-Field Marshal Urban and the Brigade Gaal were driven back behind Montebello. After an obstinate combat Montebello was evacuated by the whole Austrian force. The Brigade Bils and the Brigade of Hesse coming up protected the Austrian retreat. The French did not molest the repulsed division of Gen. Urban, and the corps, "having remained some time at Casteggio without being attacked, reached the *tête-de-pont* at night, and repassed the Po on the morning of the 21st."

Of course, only a part of the forces on either side were engaged. In these cases it is usual to consider every man within a certain distance as a combatant, on the same principle as every man-of-war within sight of a captured vessel receives its share of prize money. But, according to General Gyulai, the troops who penetrated to Genestrello and bore the brunt of the fight under Urban amounted to five battalions, with six guns, and a division of hussars. "There it was that the battle was most bloody, the losses most considerable, and the enemy's force equal to three times our own." At Montebello a larger force was engaged, the component parts being given with great appearance of accuracy in the dispatch. On the Austrian right the battle extended to some distance from the town. Here the Prince of Hesse commanded a force, consisting of infantry, with four guns, and three squadrons of cavalry, and it was here that the Piedmontese cavalry came into play. The Austrian General gives his opinion (of course derived from his subordinate, or from general rumor,) of the enemy's prowess. The fighting was close and sharp; the Austrian artillery coming up to the enemy, inflicted and suffered heavy losses; but, "remarkable fact, we had but few wounds from the enemy's artillery; almost all their shots failed, although we were very near them." This is quite a different account from that given by the French, who declared that it was their artillery which won the day, while the Austrians did nothing but by their rifles. Each side seems intent on making its adversaries believe that their cannon is supremely inefficient. "The enemy's infantry," continues the General, "fires very well. His cavalry deserves a less favorable judgment. It constantly showed itself inferior to our hussars and our Hulans, and declined any serious conflict."

Then comes the estimate of the French numbers, which is, of course, immensely exaggerated. "It is certain that 12 regiments of infantry, several battalions of Chasseurs, a regiment of French cavalry, as well as a Piedmontese brigade, and the regiment of cavalry of Novara, were under fire, and that strong reserves were echeloned. The Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion raises the number of the enemy which opposed him to 40,000 men at the least." This extraordinary misstatement is the weakest part of the Austrian narrative. It is plain that Count Stadion and his superior considered that the French were in immense strength at Voghera, and this conviction prompted the reconnoissance, and the retreat of the Austrians when they found troops coming up by railway, and their monstrous exaggeration of the numbers in the present dispatch. It is probable that the Austrians were throughout superior in force; certain it is that at the beginning they outnumbered their antagonists. The whole Austrian force is confessed to have amounted to 25,600 men, of whom some 10,000 or 12,000 were, no doubt, engaged. We doubt whether the French and Sardinians, both at Montebello and Calcababbio, amounted to this number, actually engaged. The fact that no attempt at pursuit was made, and that the Austrians held Casteggio for some time after the battle shows that, even with his reinforcements, the French General was unable to outnumber the Austrians, whose reserves under Field-Marshal Crenneville were now coming up.

On the whole, however, this must be considered a fair account of the battle. The Austrians confess to a loss of 294 killed, 718 wounded, and 283 missing,—in all close on 1,300, of whom 200 are prisoners. The French state their loss at about 700, an estimate not so unreasonably low as to excite suspicion, and which we may accept as fairly accurate. The result of the battle is honorable to the French, and it will be for the Austrians to show, if they can, in future engagements that the success of their enemies was due, not to superior military qualities, but only to the uncertain fortune of war.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official Milan *Gazette* publishes the following account of the engagement of Montebello, dated Garlasco, May 22. The Lieutenant-Marshal Urban mentioned, cannot be the same as the officer of the same name who opposed Garibaldi:

On the 20th of May the Austrian troops advanced along the road from Stradella to Casteggio. The flying division of Lieutenant-Marshal Urban formed the centre, flanked to the left as far as Versale and Casatina by the brigades Gual and Bils. Two battalions and a half composed the reserve stationed at Rea, while the brigade of the Prince of Hesse advanced from Verrua to Prandazzo. The signal for the attack was given by Lieutenant-Marshal de Stadion, commanding the Fifth Corps; and, after a severe struggle, Casteggio, attacked on all sides, was occupied at 11 o'clock A. M. by a brigade of the Urban troops. A division of the brigade then marched upon Montebello and occupied it, advancing to Genestrollo, where it began to meet with strong resistance on the part of the enemy. The brave Chasseurs of the Third Battalion, supported by the regiment Don Miguel, and by two battalions of the regiment Hesse, stormed the neighboring heights after a most obstinate resistance; but before superior numbers they retired, keeping the enemy in respect. The brigade of the Prince of Hesse was then attacked on the high road leading from Casteggio to Voghera, and it was there that the fight became most bloody. The infantry regiment of the Archduke Charles and a battalion of the other regiment, Baron de Hess, suffered very heavy losses, but caused the enemy still greater, since they fought with unheard of perseverance. The enemy had developed forces very superior to ours along the whole line, and at half-past seven in the afternoon, after a combat of five hours, Marshal de Stadion, in obedience to orders received, put an end to the combat in order to give food and repose to the soldiers. During the night the position between Vaccanza and Stradella was re-occupied. The division of General Forey and a Sardinian division were engaged on the other side. According to the avowal of some prisoners, the forces of the enemy were composed of twelve regiments of infantry, four battalions of foot chasseurs, and one regiment of French cavalry, and a brigade of infantry, a regiment of dragoons, and other corps of Piedmont. Such were the forces of the enemy at the commencement of the struggle, but during the combat reserves were constantly coming by railway, so that in the evening their numbers had considerably increased. The French fought with great bravery. The Piedmontese, at the commencement of the action, were very firm, but their vigor afterwards decreased, and in the end was completely lost. The Austrian troops behaved in the most admirable manner. The artillery merits the greatest praise. The Haller Hussars charged the French battallions with great gallantry, and threw them into disorder. A battalion of the regiment of the Archduke Charles, having been formed into a square, awaiting the charge of a regiment of French cavalry, and having allowed it to come up to a distance of 40 feet, almost entirely destroyed it by a fire of musketry. The lances of the Piedmontese cavalry now ornament the camp of the fifth *corps d'armée*. Our troops are more animated than ever. After this first experiment, the enemy had not the courage to disquiet them in the positions they occupied. Our killed are 300. and among them are a Major of the Staff and three officers; the number of the wounded is not exactly known. The enemy must have sustained still more important losses, not having found the means of disquieting the repose of our regiments during the night or the next morning. This military exploit will show to the French that the Austrian soldier is not such as the journals of the revolutionary party represent him. Napoleon III. has in face of him an army which yields in nothing to that of France. When once the cannon begins to roar, no more boasting—truth alone!

P. S.—Our troops have abandoned, from strategical considerations, the town of Vercelli, and have blown up the bridge over the Sesia. Garibaldi, in the neighborhood, is having skirmishes with our advanced posts.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE—THE EMPEROR SEEKS INFORMATION.

A communication from Tortona of the 24th, in the *Pays*, says:

"During the combat of Montebello, twenty-two Piedmontese lancers charged a square of the Austrians, and forced their way through it, but eleven of those brave men were killed, and every one of the others wounded. Colonel Morelli, who was one of the number, actually charged the enemy three times after he had received a ball in the abdomen, which afterwards caused his death. This place from which I write has in the last few hours completely changed its aspect; and to its usual quiet has succeeded movement, agitation, and noise, and all the large houses have been transformed into barracks. It lies on the road from Alessandria to Voghera, and the whole of the army will have to pass through it. The inhabitants have taken their measures accordingly, and have retired to the upper rooms, leaving the lower ones to the officers, who receive billets, as in France, from the municipality. The soldiers instal themselves as they best can, but all of them find accommodation. The Cathedral on Sunday presented a very curious appearance, being crowded with persons to hear the service, though a considerable part was set apart for the sleeping accommodation of the military. On the flag stones of the Church straw had been laid down, and from 250 to 300 men had been assigned quarters there. They could not neglect their different duties, and went on cleaning their accoutrements even during the service; but they did even this with the greatest quiet, and so as not to disturb the religious ceremony.

A letter from Alessandria of the 25th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:

"The Emperor spares no pains in collecting all the information that can throw any light on the events of the 20th. By his Majesty's orders the more intelligent of the prisoners have been carefully interrogated, and it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the entire division of Count de Stadion was present at the action. Besides the regiments belonging to this division, there were also several others, a fact fully proved by the uniforms of the prisoners, of the wounded, and of the dead found on the field of battle. Calculations founded on indisputable data, show that the Austrian troops there engaged amounted to at least 22,000 men. This increase in the numbers previously given will no doubt cause some surprise; and the French soldiers are themselves astonished at the fact, but its truth is proved to demonstration. The Austrian officers taken prisoners were inclined to doubt the real number of the French forces. A captain of Hussars has acknowledged that Count de Stadion only expected to find a small advanced camp, and thought we should retire in order without venturing to oppose his advance. Yesterday the first squadrons of the regiments of Lancers of the Guard arrived at Turin. They are expected at Alessandria to-morrow. Persons who were present have assured me that the reception given to these soldiers exceeded anything yet seen. The people were struck with the elegant uniforms of the Lancers, their Polish helmets, and lances with tri-colored flags. King Victor Emanuel visited the Emperor at the Palazzo Real last evening, and after an hour's conference with his Imperial Majesty, the King left for the Piedmontese advanced posts. The last convoy of prisoners started from Alessandria for Genoa this morning. M. Montanelli, formerly minister in Tuscany, who is now at Acqui, serving in the Tuscan volunteers, was received by the Emperor yesterday."

REPORT OF MARSHAL VAILLANT.

Marshal Vaillant, Major-General of the army of Italy, has addressed, by order of the Emperor, the following report to the Generals-in-Chief of the five corps of that army:

"Monsieur le General en-Chef: A brilliant feat of arms has just inaugurated the campaign, and the Emperor orders me to make you acquainted with the details. A column of 15,000 Austrians attacked on the 20th the advanced posts of the 1st corps; it was repulsed by the division of Gen. Forey, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello after a desperate combat of five hours. The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by General de Sonnaz, charged with extraordinary intrepidity. The enemy left the field of battle covered with their dead. We have taken 200 prisoners, among them a Colonel and several other officers, and also some ammunition wagons. On our side, we have have had some 500 or 600 men put hors-de combat. Gen. Beuret, Col. de Bellefonds, and Commandant Duchet were killed, and several superior officers wounded."

A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

I passed about five hours yesterday in the twice celebrated village, which now serves as the headquarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. I met with a foot chasseur, who very kindly pointed out to me the roads, the little hillocks, and the different houses where the principal episodes of the struggle took place. On seeing the ground, it would be difficult not to comprehend the great efforts which it must have required on the part of General Forey's division to resist the attack of the Austrian army. The latter occupied all the elevated points; their batteries swept the plain and commanded the roads, and it was by those roads and by the plain that the French troops came up. Each elevated position required, as it were, a particular attack. The soldiers of Count de Stadion and General Braum fired from an elevation and without any irregularity, and most of their shots must have told. The French, however, by their vigor, made up for inferiority of number and of position. On a little slope (which might be compared to the first step of a staircase) leading to the town the Austrian artillery took up a fine position. But they were in the end obliged to retire, being pressed so closely in by the French battalions, and when the struggle had drawn to a close the slope was covered with dead bodies. Led by my guide, I crossed corn-fields and vineyards, where the enemy had made a short resistance, and nearly at every step I was obliged to make a circuit in order not to trample on a newly-covered trench filled with bodies. The ground is covered with remnants of cartridges, and here and there were shreds of clothing of the French and Austrian soldiers, torn from them by the stakes of the vines or by the sabre and bayonet. It is really astonishing how the Austrians could have abandoned a position like Montebello. Such a step can scarcely be comprehended. Everything was in their favor; they had forces certainly three times superior to the French; they held the ground with artillery, firmly established, and with cavalry strongly posted and well placed for acting. After having gone over the ground near the village, I entered several of the houses which had been sacked by the Austrians. In one of them a wounded Austrian soldier had been discovered only two days before. A ball had passed through his thigh, and the unfortunate man had had the resolution to remain concealed for four days behind a large wine cask, without food, and suffering severely from his wound. He was half dead from pain and fear, and yet dared not show himself. The night after the battle he had strength enough to dress his wound by covering it with a colored handkerchief, but the dye of it had brought on violent inflammation. He is now in the hospital at Voghera. The fortitude shown by the wounded Austrian during four days of privation and suffering has its source in the exaggerated fear which had been excited in his mind with regard to the French soldiers. The Austrian Generals have represented them to be so many savages, and stated that they put all their prisoners to death. Turning to a point of etymology, it is said that Montebello derives its name from the Romans having called it *Mons belli*, because its position in the middle of a valley, which leads towards Central Italy, always made it a field of battle. The adjacent village of Casteggio appears to have derived its name from the Romans having established there a defensive camp (*castrum.*) The supplying the French soldiers with provisions at Casteggio and Montebello is difficult, as they have to rely solely on their own resources. The country has been completely devastated, and both the inhabitants and the cattle are deprived of food. The organization of the army is, however, such that the supply of provisions goes on with perfect regularity.

THE WAR FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

At a banquet given on the 31st ult., by the electors of Birmingham, to Messrs. Bright and Scholefield, their representatives in the new Parliament, Mr. Bright spoke at length on the domestic and foreign politics of the country. In reference to the European war he believed, he said, that for about 200 years there had never been any considerable war in Europe in which the Government of this island had not become entangled. Repudiating the advantages of our position, our Government had on every occasion thrown itself by means of men and money, and at the sacrifice of the best blood of England, into every contest which had been provoked, whether to serve the family objects or prejudices of a monarch, or to carry out the schemes which the Ministers of the day had at heart. [Hear, hear.] With reference to the war now going on on the Continent, everybody said we were to be neutral. He (Mr. Bright) was almost stoned in the streets because he thought and said that the blood of Englishmen should not be poured out to sustain a tottering and decrepid Mahommedan Power. [Hear.] He found himself at that time not alone on this question. He found people adopting this time the principle he broached five years ago. The Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality, the Ministers of the Crown had announced that neutrality would be their policy, and the expectant Ministers were in favor of the same policy. The newspaper Press, and all those gentlemen who spilled much ink and were responsible for the spilling of much blood, were now in favor of neutrality. The great meetings recently held were all in favor of our abstaining from participation in this war. The question was, was the neutrality to be a real or a pretended one, was there any reservation in their minds when they would not go into this war? Had they determined that in any case short of absolute attack they would have nothing to do with the criminal operations now taking place in Italy? Why should England interfere? With all our preparations for war was there any more chance of an invasion than there was five years ago? Yet Government had stated that it was necessary for our defences to be increased. There was something ludicrous in the position which Government had taken up and which some people were ready to sanction. Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said there were more soldiers in England than at any time since the conclusion of the last great war. What had become of our soldiers and our ships? The Liverpool Financial Reform Association in one of their public meetings had called them phantom ships. It seemed as if our ships were indeed phantom ships; we had contributed millions to build and man them, and they had gone to those realms from which nothing solid ever came back. The Honorable gentleman next referred to the inutility of the yeomanry and the militia, the former of whom had only distinguished themselves at the Manchester massacre. He did not know what the militia had done, because it was a point in dispute whether militia was not a great nuisance, inasmuch as, though it was intended to induce men to enlist, it was found that it made enlistment more difficult. Some people said that an attack on this country was improbable. If this was so he wanted to know why it was that we wanted more soldiers. Why was it that, after spending £22,000,000 annually to pay for national defences in the shape of a standing army and a powerful fleet, they should invite the people (not the non-electors, but gentlemen from various parts) to change their character from peaceable civilians into martial heroes? Having discussed this part of his subject at some length, Mr. Bright went on to say that he had a positive opinion that if we were to spend £22 000,000 annually in defence of an island, with a population of 32,000,000 of the most martial and clever people on earth, with the greatest power of mechanism at their hands,—if they were united and resolved to keep their shores inviolate from foreign foes,—if they did all this, it was for Ministers to see at the same time that the people should not be called upon to arm themselves in cities, towns, villages, and parishes to meet a foe, of whom they said there was now less chance of coming than there ever was, but who was always coming but never came, for he believed that Louis Napoleon was himself bewildered at the periodical illusions which seized the minds of the English people on this subject. After alluding to the proposed enrolment of volunteer corps the honorable gentleman said he was obliged to come to one of two conclusions; either Government, while pretending peace, were looking forward to war, or believing that there existed among the people a longing for military discipline and, perhaps, a little clamor, the Government thought they should get a little popularity by doing that which their predecessors had omitted to do. One important fact was that they did not invite the non-electors, but should a war take place they would then come to the non-electors—to the bone and sinew of the country—and ask them to rally round their national flag in defence of their home and country. In the way the question had been placed before the nation he could not regard it but as an insult to the working classes. Our past policy had been strongly condemned. The great Continental war left us with an enormous debt, and with a great amount of suffering among the lower classes; it ended with the Treaty of Vienna, almost every stipulation of which had been broken. That treaty was made without any reference to the rights of the people affected by it. Austria was one of those States—and they now saw the fruits of the past policy of the Government of this country—which was most powerful in regard to that treaty. Etna and Vesuvius, with their volcanic fires were not more menacing to the people of their slopes than had been the late disjointed state of the people of Italy to the whole of Europe; there only wanted the opportunity, and that had been afforded. Austria had governed so sorely that she had not a single friend in the whole Italian States. It was desired to bring about the opportunity for a rupture, and it had arrived; but there was another thing for which we were responsible. The conclusion of the Russian war left Louis Napoleon not only Emperor of France, but arbiter of Europe, and, by our foolish and insane policy, the little country of Sardinia—a country not larger than Yorkshire or Lancashire, and not more populous—was puffed into the idea that it was one of the great Powers of Europe. The war having commenced, the question now remained as to the duty of England. It might be true, and doubtless it was true, that what Sardinia was fighting for, was not for the people, not for the King, but was for an extension of territory and the growth of the kingdom of Sardinia, by taking the territory at present under another Power. What France wanted, was best known to herself. Possibly, from an ancient feeling of friendship to the Italian States, she had united herself to the Government of Sardinia, while this country was in this happy position that our interest and duty ran exactly in the same channel and did not clash in the least. It was not more our duty to keep out of this war than it was to abstain from the smallest participation in it. All agreed that it was difficult to express sympathy for any of the combatants; at the same time, it was impossible to divest their minds of sympathy for the Italian people. While we maintained a most rigid neutrality with regard to Austria and France, we might at the same time have a deep sympathy for Italian freedom, and express to the world our resolution never to interfere by blood or gold to maintain a foreign Government, good or bad, or a foreign system of government.

VOICE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Daily News.

After the experience of the last six months no one can say that we are not most deeply interested in the extent of the freedom enjoyed by our neighbors. Our enterprise has been checked, our transactions are diminished, and confidence is shaken, not because Austria is likely to lose a province, and Italy to gain her independence, but because the immense material resources of France are wielded by irresponsible power. Probably a constitutional Government in that country would not have retarded the cause of Italian independence, nor averted the most just and necessary war of liberation; but it would have secured the French Government against misconceptions abroad, as to the motives and aims of the alliance with Sardinia. Under the Restoration, or the Monarchy of July, the passage of the Alps by a French army would have been preceded by animated and brilliant discussions in the Chambers, and in the conflict of opinions, interests and prejudices, the character of the impending war would have been abundantly elucidated, to the advantage not only of France, but of the world. Foremost among the most eager spectators of the battle of opinion would have been the English nation. Probably we should be divided then as now into an Austrian and an Italian party; probably there would be some to wonder, like Castlereagh, why a nation should want to be independent, while others would not object to see the unarmed millions of Italy rise, provided they did so without foreign help, to break like waves against the stupendous fortresses of the Adige. But being witnesses of the free play of French thought and sentiment, and knowing that they would determine the application of French power, we should be less ready than we are now to lend our ears to secret-mongers, panic-makers, prophets, and the rest of the dusky tribe that thrive in seasons of political confusion. We should not then take alarm for the safety of our coast merely because the flower of the French army had been removed several hundred miles south of the Channel. The people of France must judge what representative government is worth to them; we know that their institutions were of some service to us.

But though we have lost some of our political lights, there is no reason why we should put out such as are left; a desperate office, in which some of us have lately been busily engaged. Governments and forms of government change, but the two great nations remain as deeply interested as ever in good neighborhood: able to inflict infinite mischief upon each other, and able, also, while acting in harmony, to advance the cause of civilization, and confer benefits on mankind. For all purposes of public policy we must consider the will of France and that of the Emperor she has chosen, identical. We may and must regret that this is so; for we are not bound to forego the lessons of political observation and experience out of complaisance to any one. But at the same time, if we profess to recognize the right of the French nation to choose its own form of government, we certainly shall not be understood if we distinguish between it and its Emperor. We may make the attempt in perfect good faith, but our language will inevitably fail of its effect. We have illustrated a hundred times, in these columns, the fatal shortcomings of the notions of liberty prevalent in France, the pernicious popular love of absolutism, whether exercised by an assembly or by an individual, and the terrible delusion that lies at the root of elective Imperialism, and on those points we have not a single word to unsay. But when all is said and done we must take France as she is, and settle for ourselves whether it is worth while to live in peace with her, and observe the ordinary civilities of life.

As an European nation we claim and exercise the full right to observe the conduct of France in this war. If any act of the Emperor gives ground to believe that his policy is directed to disguised objects, we shall not be deterred from examining it as freely as if it were done by the Emperor of Japan. But we only deceive ourselves if, when we impute base and atrocious designs to Louis Napoleon, and, as one of our poets has done, descend into hell to find an appellation fit to describe his imagined treachery, we suppose that we are not hurling accusations against the people of France. No one who has watched the conduct of the Emperor in periods of crisis will doubt that he understands the French. This diademed tribune never ventures on what is really unpopular. Of course that is no reason why we should approve his acts, but it is a very strong reason why we should get rid of the notion that we should treat them as personal offences.

The war on the Po is often spoken of as it were waged for dynastic purposes, to put this man on the throne of Central Italy, or that other on the throne of Naples. But does any one suppose that, the Emperor having pledged the power of France before all Europe to the cause of Italian independence, any government which, in the mutations of events, might succeed him would be able to abandon the work? If the Compte de Paris were to ascend the throne to-morrow, his first act would most likely be to send another *corps d'armee* to Italy. The Emperor's strength lies in the cause he has ostensibly espoused. The nation may tire of a war in which it is to gain nothing but glory, but no Government can afford to take lower ground than that which the Emperor has occupied. And as in France, so in Europe. A war of aggression of the old Neapoleonic type would have at once banded all Europe against France. But in every country on the Continent, even in Germany, where the anti-Gallican spirit is nourished by the memory of old wrongs, men feel that Louis Napoleon has put himself in a position morally assailable. What is thought of the war in America, we were told yesterday by our able correspondent at New York, who writes:

"The feeling of sympathy with Sardinia and France is general and very strong. The past offences of Louis Napoleon are all forgotten in the pity for the sufferings of those whose cause he takes the field to defend. Every one agrees that it is monstrous to ask of Italy to remain quiet one minute longer than she can help, and that any change in her condition must of necessity be a change for the better. Most people on this side of the water consider it somewhat cool of the English press and Parliament to preach patience to a people who have for forty years submitted in silence to an oppression of the most odious kind, and which, so far from undergoing any mitigation, was much less endurable last year than in 1816. It is easy enough for people whose backs are always safe from the lash, and who are themselves safe from the dungeon, whose houses and papers are not liable to nightly inspection by the police, and whose sons are not liable to be consigned to the ranks of a hated foreign army, to admire that nice adjustment of European forces and influences, by which each state is enabled to hold the others in check. It wears, no doubt, a charming aspect in Eaton-square, but at Milan it is quite another thing. Very possibly it is absurd to suppose that Louis Napoleon will secure free institutions for Italy, seeing that he takes good care that France shall not enjoy them, but there are various degrees of freedom as well as of happiness. To people in full enjoyment of *Magna Charta*, and *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, and unbounded liberty of pen and tongue, it may possibly seem that life is worthless, if a man cannot vent his grievances in the newspapers, and vote for a borough member without receiving hints from a police-inspector to assist him in the choice of a candidate. But there are many millions of people whose desires for the present fall short of this, and who are disposed to be very content if they can only obtain exemption from the stick, from secret trials, and long terms of causeless imprisonment. All this, it seems to us, should be taken into account in forming a judgment of the conduct of the Italians in joining the French. The sympathies of the United States are unmistakably with them both, and the best friends of England here are pained to see her hanging back in doubt or indifference when the cause she has so long professed to have at heart is making a great effort for life."

Our own opinion of Louis Napoleon is probably that of nineteen out of twenty Englishmen; but when we read of the iniquitous designs ascribed to him we cannot forget that he has hitherto shown a considerable sagacity. He knows that he has fallen upon a generation of Frenchmen who, in spite of a native military ardor, are keenly alive to the blessings of peace, and he cannot but be aware that he does not possess the military genius by which his uncle fascinated France and drew her on to barren wars. Moreover, he has uniformly shown himself ambitious of the good opinion of Europe, which he would gain by a policy of moderation, while any attempt at aggrandisement would at once convert neutral spectators into active enemies. When we see so many guarantees against the abuse of success, and a moral certainty that its use would be the enfranchisement of a noble people, we most heartily desire the triumph, the full and effective triumph, of the united arms of France and Italy.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

There are a few writers for our Press, "with something of a narrow brow, and something of a narrow heart," and who, by some mischance, were born freemen and Englishmen, who reason something in this way—that the Italians never have been free and independent, and therefore never can or ought to be. Such conservatives, in the cause of lawlessness and disorder, ought, for the same reason, to encourage the Slave-trade—because negroes always have been used to it. The independence of modern Greece was a huge mistake in their mind—our Reformation was a rebellion, and our Revolution of 1688 the first day of England's downfall. If nations are never to be free unless they can show their crest and quarterings of freedom, men should never use their reason till they have learned logic, or speak till they have studied grammar, or bathe till they can swim. Young Italy wants to get rid of its swaddling clothes; but a small clique in England and Germany say No; you have swaddled your children for generations, from the hook on the wall of Austrian despotism to the pannier on the back of the Pope—the blessed *bambino* has been slung hitherto, and as we are not sure he can walk, we are not going to undo the bandages, or try a doubtful experiment. Count Cavour, like a wise man, takes the French alliance, since he cannot get the English—we have no right to be angry with his choice, particularly since he paid us the compliment of proposing to us first. When France abuses her influence in Italy, as Austria has long done, it will be time enough to cry out; for the present there is a safe rule to attend to—not to cry out till you are hurt.

THE CHARACTER AND DURATION OF THE CONTEST.

The apprehensions entertained by some persons that the war in Italy cannot be promptly brought to a conclusion are considered by the *Pays* as ill-founded, and it assigns its reasons for that opinion in an article of some length, from which we take the following extract:

"It is supposed that the Austrians, defeated in the open field by the Allies, or even refusing battle, will retreat, and seek refuge in the formidable triangle of fortresses situated to the south of the Lake of Grada, and formed by Mantua, Verona and Peschiera. It is said that that position is impregnable; or, at least, that the Austrians, occupying it, can indefinitely prolong the war. Let us suppose for a moment the hypothesis realized. If the Austrians seek refuge behind the cannon of their fortresses, after battles lost or avoided, the effect will be the same both for Europe and their troops, as a definitive defeat—for to the soldier as to everybody else, to conquer is to advance—to retreat is to be vanquished; and if the Austrian troops abandon Lombardy, and retire to the triangle, Austria will confess both before her own army and before Europe her absolute want of power to maintain a campaign and to defend her Italian possessions. But can a power govern which cannot protect? From the moment that the Austrian army is confined within the celebrted triangle the object of the war undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon will be very nearly attained, as Lombardy will be almost entirely delivered from the foreign yoke. The Austrian Governors will quit the towns; the country will be organized on the basis of its own nationality; a national administration will be adopted; the people become free; the Italian flag will triumphantly float from every hill. In this picture there would be only one dark spot. The presence of the Austrians in their last fortresses would cause the state of war to continue, inasmuch as i would be a menace to the results obtained, and would force the French army to stay on Italian territory, in order to maintain what it had accomplished. It would then be necessary in this hypothesis to drive the Austrian army from its last retreat. Now, without speaking of the superiority of the French artillery, which would enable us to overwhelm the Austrians while remaining out of reach of theirs, and consequently force them to quit their shelter and risk a regular battle—it is certain that when the question had arrived at that point it would be implicitly solved. It would be demonstrated that Austria cannot keep Lombardy—her complete and definite expulsion would become certain in the eyes of all Governments, and would only be a question of more or less gunpowder to be burned, and more or less blood to be shed."

The conclusion at which the *Pays* arrives from this argumentation is, that Austria being unable to carry on the war for any length of time in consequence of the admitted difficulties of her financial position, must then, though unwillingly, comprehend that she cannot proceed with the war, and should she refuse Europe will interfere to force her to do so.

ENGLAND DESTINED TO AID AUSTRIA.

From the London Tablet, (Catholic Organ.)

The dockyards and arsenals resound with the note of preparation, bounties for seamen are more than doubled, rifle clubs are formed—and all this, of course, is done to get ready to fight the Austrians, the mortal enemies of England. All these people who are arming are quite sure that they neither intend to nor will fight, and that, even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile, we feel able to assure our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so under any possible Government, Whig or Tory.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

MOBILIZATION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

A telegram from Frankfort, in the *Nord*, states that the Military Committee of the Federal Diet has approved the motion of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine, and that it will propose its adoption. It is thought, however, that it will not be brought before the Diet till after the return of General Willisen to Berlin.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 27th inst., says that the first *ban* of the Landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is to exercise the men with their new rifles.

A letter from Frankfort, dated the 27th of May, relative to the sitting of the 26th of the Diet, says:—

"The result of the last sitting of the Diet is that Prussia has again rallied to her policy various delegates of the Federal Governments who were opposed to her at the commencement of the war in Italy. The greater number of German princes, therefore, leave it to Prussia to take the initiative in all military measures, with a view to guarantee the Germanic Confederation against foreign invasion. This right Prussia has never ceased to claim, founding it upon her double quality as one of the great Powers and as member of the Confederation. From this sitting, Prussia, by the firm and prudent conduct of her representative at Frankfort, has re-acquired the first place in Germany; she must be considered the sovereign moderator of the destinies of the country, and neither Bavaria, Saxony nor Hanover has henceforth the slightest chance of drawing by their bellicose demonstrations the whole German Confederation into a general war, the duration and consequence of which it would be impossible to foretell."

The above is in the *Constitutionnel*. *La Patrie* has the following:

"Our advices from Berlin confirm the telegraphic news that the majority of the secondary States of Germany have resolved to leave to Prussia the initiative of any military measures to be taken in the interests of the Confederation. According to the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, M. von der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister at Frankfort, in the sitting of the Diet of the 26th, made a declaration in that sense, as mouthpiece for the secondary Governments. In this declaration, to which adhered Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden, the Bavarian Plenipotentiary expressed his confidence in the German policy of Prussia. We must, however, add that these explanations in the Diet have nothing to do with the Hanoverian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army. The Diet has not yet deliberated upon that proposition, which is actually before the Military Committee."

A Berlin letter in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"According to sure information received as to the present feelings of the principal German Governments, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Oldenbourg, are not opposed to coming to an understanding with Prussia; but, as regards the movement in the South, they consider a more decisive action to be necessary, within a short delay. Saxony and Hanover, which even on ordinary occasions tend to withdraw themselves from the influence of Prussia in the North, lean more decidedly towards Austria in the present crisis. This feeling, however, would not, even in Saxony, lead to the conclusion of separate treaties of alliance with that Power. As to Nassau, Darmstadt and Brunswick, the influence of Austria reigns paramount.

A letter from Dresden, published in the *Swabian Mercury*, gives some interesting details respecting the proceedings of M. de Beust in France and England:

"At Paris M. de Beust exposed, it is said, the state of agitation in Germany for the purpose of pointing out the dangers of the war and of dissuading from undertaking it. But that is a fact difficult to establish in a precise manner as far as its details are concerned, and we shall not insist upon it.

More attention is bestowed on the interviews that have taken place between M. de Beust and Lord Malmesbury—interviews that were naturally of a strictly private nature, without any official stamp about them. M. de Beust appears to have brought away with him the personal impression that the English Government approved of the policy held by him in Germany. This came to the knowledge of the English envoys in Germany through diplomatic conversations. They referred to London; and Lord Malmesbury on this occasion addressed to several representatives of Great Britain at the German Courts a circular in which he declares there had been a misunderstanding, and that it would be erroneous to suppose that the English Government gives its approbation to the policy of some minor States of Germany. Such is the sense in which we are assured this circular is couched.

Frankfort, Tuesday.

The rate of discount, which has been 4½ per cent., will be reduced to-morrow to 3½ per cent.

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The following is the full text of the King of Saxony's speech on opening the Chambers:

"Gentlemen: Events of the highest importance have determined me to assemble you again around me after a short vacation. After a more than forty years' peace war has broken out in the heart of Europe, and threatens to jeopardize the treaties upon which its legal condition essentially rests.

The German Confederation has not been able to remain an indifferent spectator. It has resolved to arm, to guard its safety and its honor, and Saxony, as a faithful member of the Confederation, has immediately placed an army on a war-footing. However painful it may be to my paternal heart to impose new burdens upon my people, I find myself, nevertheless, obliged, under the circumstances, to ask you for the necessary supplies, and I am firmly convinced that you will lose no time in voting them with patriotic zeal.

The projects of law relating thereto shall be communicated to you, as well as many urgent legislative measures, rendered imperious by the actual state of things, and for which your supplementary approbation is requisite.

However serious may be coming events, I have the internal satisfaction of having always raised my voice in favor of every measure which appeared to me in accordance with the honor of Germany and the defence of the legal principle upon which the pact of the German Confederation is based, and I am fully convinced that the Saxon people share my sentiments in this respect.

The soldiers called to arms have eagerly responded to my voice, and have cheerfully rallied round the flag of Saxony. This time of trial will tend to strengthen still more the bond which unites the Sovereign with his people—a bond which has recently displayed itself so evidently in the midst of joys and trials.

Under all circumstances, if it becomes necessary to fight for right, I hope, in all confidence, that God will be with us and the whole of Germany."

CONDITION OF SERVIA.

By all accounts from Servia, great agitation prevails throughout the country. A letter from Belgrade of the 19th states that on that day the people assembled *en masse* to oppose the construction by workmen from Semlin of a landing-place for the Austrian steamers on the banks of the Danube. The brother of the Pacha interfered, and endeavored to make the people understand that the Turkish territory extended from the fortress to the banks of the river, but the people would not listen to him. During the night 300 men having arrived to reinforce the garrison of the fortress, the National Guard expressed their intention to take up arms on the following day. Osman Pacha protested against the latter proceeding.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence in the *Siecle* says:

"The disembarkation of the French artillery and horses at Leghorn was effected gratis by the population. When the officers offered payment, the people said, 'What! you come to give us your blood, and you will not allow us to give our services!' And this is not all. A commission has been established to prevent the French from being cheated by the Jews, a certain number of that nation having begun by overcharging them unreasonably. Prince Napoleon was received at Leghorn by the Marquis La Ferriere-Levayer, French Ambassador at Florence, and by M. Boncompagni, the Sardinian Commissioner, and his Secretary-General, M. Bianchi, who went from Florence for the purpose. The reception given to the Prince by the population was magnificent. Singular to relate, eighteen years ago M. Bianchi taught mathematics to the Prince, when residing in this City with the King, his father. The Marquis Bartolomei, Mayor of Florence, published this morning a proclamation, by which he announces the arrival of the French, and requests the citizens who may be willing to give lodgings to the officers to inscribe their names at his office. The number who have inscribed is already considerable. This is the more remarkable as the mass of Italians do not generally like introducing strangers into their family circles."

Another correspondent writes:

"The landing of Prince Napoleon at Leghorn, with a part of the fifth *corps d'armée*, has not only excited the enthusiasm of the Tuscans, but has spread discouragement throughout the Duchy of Modena, and among the Austrian troops in the Legations. The Duke of Modena has united his troops to those which Austria had sent to Reggio, and has entrenched himself at Brescello. On the Tuscan frontier, close to the Legations, there are several officers for enrolling Roman volunteers. The Austrians do everything to prevent their leaving, but they succeed so badly that already one batallion is formed at Arezzo, and on two other points Gen. Rosselli will soon have men enough under him to take part in the war.

THE EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Wednesday, May 25.

Prince Napoleon (Jerome) landed at Leghorn in the afternoon of Monday. I spare you the braying trumpets, waving standards, triumphal arches, flying flowers, deafening plaudits, and all the mad uproar with which the proverbially tumultuous population of the great Tuscan seaport hailed the coming of the "Conquering hero." I also deem it superfluous to send a translation of the Proclamation of the King of Sardinia, announcing to the Tuscans that he has intrusted to the French Emperor's cousin the command of the Tuscan contingent in the war of Italian independence, and of Prince Napoleon himself, who by an *excusatio non petita*, disclaims all personal and dynastic ambition, and professes to come himself and to bring his French followers with him to kill and be killed, as the case may be, for "love." I must add for truth's sake, that all those who have approached the Prince, both in Tuscany and in Genoa, bear witness to the chivalrous disinterestedness of his intentions. In short, so far as spoken and written words convey men's minds, there is no doubt but both the French Emperor and his Imperial relatives are pledged to go back to France, after accomplishing the deliverance of Italy, with clean hands, or only stained with that Austrian blood in which they hope to imbrue them to the wrists and elbows. I know in England it is customary to think that a Bonaparte always says the very contrary of what he means; but the Italians here think that the two cousins should be judged by the final event, and that in the meanwhile their brave promises ought to be taken on credit.

The Prince has not traveled beyond the Black Eagle Hotel, where he has taken up his quarters at Leghorn. He is expected here to-morrow. I know not on what authority. The Sardinian Minister Plenipotentiary and Royal Commissioner, Boncompagni and Gen. Ulloa, went yesterday to Leghorn, to pay their respects. The Prince has by his side Costantino Nigra, a private Secretary of Cavour, a man of rare abilities, who enjoys the full confidence of the great Sardinian statesman, and has already acquired great ascendancy over the son of the late King of Westphalia.

The purpose of the Prince in coming to Tuscany is twofold. The first and more obvious is to take the command of the Tuscan troops, and, with the aid of the French regiments under his orders, to lead them to the battle-field in Northern Italy. The second is to bring something like order, union and silence into the Tuscan Government, where the want of a head is wofully felt. I shall endeavor to explain what means the Prince brings with him of achieving both objects, and acquaint you with the difficulties he will have to contend with, owing to the present somewhat anarchical condition of all the civil and military institutions of the Grand Duchy.

First, as to the military. Tuscany had at the outbreak of her bloodless revolution from 8,000 to 12,000 regular troops in her pay. They are the finest men under arms in all Italy—much finer than the Sardinian troops of the line, because Piedmont was obliged to drain its population by her army being three or four times larger than that of Tuscany in proportion, and could not be very particular as to the size and shape of its thousands of recruits. The fine looking men of the Piedmontese army were enlisted in the *corps d'élite*, the artillery, cavalry, and the Bersaglieri, and all these leave nothing to wish for either as to look or efficiency. The Line is perhaps not worse than the French, but certainly not better; and, at any rate, inferior in bulk, weight, and solidity to the Austrian. The Tuscans, on the other hand, are picked men every one of them; and I think it would be very difficult to point out any Austrian or German regiment presenting a more manly and vigorous appearance than that of any Tuscan regiment, no matter of what arm. Their dress, arms, and accoutrements, as every one knows, are a perfect *fac-simile* of the Austrian army, with the exception of the color of the coat, which is blue, instead of white, for the infantry. Several of the cavalry regiments are altogether undistinguishable from the Austrians, the very color of the tunic having been adopted. General d'Arco Ferrari had introduced the strictest Austrian discipline, no less than the outward gear, and, strange to say, even the look and bearing of this thoroughly Italian people had, when under arms, from long habit and training, contracted not a little of the sullen and haughty swagger and dogged demeanor of the Austrian soldiery.

These troops, whose objection to fire upon their countrymen, and to bombard the time-honored monuments of Florence from the bastions of the Belvedere fortress, struck a decisive blow at the Grand Ducal dynasty, and determined the obstinate but not firm Leopold II. to an ignominious flight, were no sooner rid of their worthless Sovereign than they longed to be sent to take their share in the war of independence. It was an all but fatal error not to gratify their wishes and keep up their martial ardor by an immediate march into Piedmont. Elements of disorder could not fail to be rife in an army enlisted and disciplined under such auspices. Not a few of the officers were secretly attached to the Sovereign from whom they held their commissions, and many of the soldiers reluctantly taken from the plow, served under constraint, and looked upon the recent revolutionary movement as a fair opportunity to be released from duty and allowed to go back to their rural avocations. Hitherto, however, the force of discipline has prevailed. There has been neither desertion nor defection, nor audible murmur or visible discontent. A certain relaxation of the old salutary rule is, however, apparent. The officers are lolling about in carriages more frequently, and idling at the *cafés* for many more hours in the day than they were wont to do; and the soldiers are to be seen carousing at pot-houses at unseemly hours, when they ought to be in their barracks. The fact is, it was a crying shame to leave these men here; they should have been marched to Piedmont without one minute's delay; there they ought to have been "regenerated" by amalgamation with the Sardinian regiments, and, above all, by such active service, such marches and countermarches, as would rid them of the excess of flesh and fat, which is not good "condition" for man or beast when any earnest work is to be done.

The Sardinian Government, which, for very good reasons of its own, in my opinion, sadly neglected Tuscany, both politically and militarily, sent General Ulloa to reorganize the Tuscan army. Notwithstanding his personal valor and high military talent, Ulloa was, perhaps, unfit for the peculiar task assigned to him in Tuscany. The Tuscan troops, though true and finely trained, were only meant as a parade and police force, and never were intended to act as a separate army. They were incomplete in various important departments, and it was expected that if they ever were brought into the field they would act in combination with the Austrian armies, which would fill up their unavoidable deficiencies. Ulloa had, therefore, commissariat, engineers' body, bridge equipage, and other campaigning *matériel* to get up at a moment's notice; and his precedents at the siege of Venice did not to any extent qualify him for this most wearing and most arduous: but most essential work of preparatory details.

But, besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most of the native volunteers are being incorporated, there is also a considerable body of Roman volunteers, who to the number already of six thousand are being organized into a separate corps, under the orders of another Neapolitan, General Mezzacapo. This gentleman and his brother, Colonel Mezzacapo, have very rough materials in hand, and the corps they have undertaken to lick into shape is destitute of everything, with the exception of the men only. These are supplied by the daily migration of young men from Romagna and the whole Papal States, including Papal troops, who desert singly and in small bands, with their arms and military dress. I saw a few Pontifical artillerymen yesterday, and their costume, which, like that of the main bulk of the Pontifical army, has been remodelled after the strictest French pattern, made a singular contrast with the Tuscan soldiery, clad in the minutest imitation of the Austrian uniform. Here were the natives of the same land wearing the liveries of two foreign powers, and uniting now in one effort to rid their common country of all foreign supremacy.

This Roman army, assembling in Tuscany for the demolition, as it will most probably turn out, of the Papal, no less than of the Austrian Government in Italy, has its head-quarters at the Sardinian Legation in Borgo Cinti, and is under the civil authority of the Marquis Gualterio, the well-known historian, who presides over the enlistment, armament, &c., under the appellation of *Intendente Generale*. It musters, as I have said, about 600 men already, but swarms of volunteers and deserters swell its ranks daily, and the first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragoons in Rome, who are already storming at Cardinal Antonelli's door for leave to bring their 2,000 good broad-swords to weigh in the scales on which the destinies of Italy are being weighed.

The volunteer corps under Mezzacayro, in the meanwhile, is sadly deficient in everything necessary to convert raw and motley recruits into efficient troops, and very backward in its organization. Great faith must be put in the capacity of the General in order to believe that such a force may make its appearance on the field at any very near period. On the other hand, Ulloa has directed some of the regular troops under his orders to encamp under tents in a field adjoining the public promenade at the Cascine, and has even sent battalions to occupy the crest of the Appenines at each of the passes leading to Romagna and the Duchies. For the rest, I do not think the Tuscan troops have as yet any reason to complain of excess of drill or over exertion of any kind.

Such are the military elements Prince Napoleon has been sent to bring into something like order and shape. 5,000 Frenchmen of all arms were already with him yesterday at Leghorn, and a battalion of Piedmontese. Real Navi, or Marines, who came to Tuscany weeks ago, will, of course, be placed under his orders. The French force which is to constitute his *corps d'armée* will consist of 15,000 men. Tuscany will add 20,000 or 25,000 between soldiers and volunteers. The head-quarters, I am told, will be established at Pistoia. From that town it is well known, a broad military highway leads to Bologna over the Apennine pass of La Porretta, and another crosses the mountains at the Passo dell'Abelone, leading to Modena. There is, besides, the direct road from Florence to Bologna, over the Covigliaio pass, and two provincial roads, one by Borgo San Lorenzo to Faenza, and the other by the Alpe di San Benedetto to Forli. The road to Arezzo enters the Papal States at Perugia and Fuligno, whence three different roads lead to the Marches at Fano and Ancoria.

If it were true that the head-quarters are to be at Pistoia, as I hear it asserted, it were evident that the Prince's efforts would be directed to the Duchies, and the Papal States would, in all probability, escape invasion for the present. The whole portion of the Duchies of Parma and Modena lying to the south of the Appenines is in the hands of the Piedmontese up to the very mountain crests. From the valleys of the Magra and the Servio, French detachments would pour down upon Parma and Reggio, while, perhaps, the main attack would be made by the Prince on the road from Pistoia to Modena.

But before the Prince proceeds on his military operations his presence is wanted at Florence, where it is expected he will bring something like unity, simplicity, and expedition in the transactions of the perplexed and helpless civil rulers of the country.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN SAILORS AT LEGHORN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Wednesday May, 25.

I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance at Leghorn between some English and American seamen. It appears that a body of the latter was walking through the town, wearing the national tri-color, when they met some of the men from the *Conqueror* not so adorned. On whose side the fault lay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at time, told me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the Livornesi, of course, sided with the wearers of the tri-color. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The lower orders to a man look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Livornesi, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the *Conqueror*, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily cause of exasperation, and the demeanor of her men might, perhaps, partake somewhat less of the spirit of Capulet's retainer:

"Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?"

"No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir."

CONDITION OF NAPLES.

A Neapolitan correspondent of the *Tablet*, whose sympathies, one might suppose, would not lie on the side of a change of Government, writes as follows:—We are perfectly quiet here as yet, but it is impossible to say what might take place were the Austrians defeated in Piedmont, and driven across the Ticino within their own territory. French and Piedmontese influence is already at work, and not without some success. Several young men from among the nobility have left Naples to enlist in the Piedmontese army, and these, you may depend, will not be the only instances. As a rule, indeed, it may be said that the youths of all classes are unable to withstand the fascination of the "Italian idea," and go heart and soul with the cause of "national independence," as it is called, but still, few get beyond mere talk against what they call the "pretensions" of Austria. What is important is, that others should fight their battles for them, which is about the sum and substance of their patriotism. Taking the Neapolitans as a mass, I should say that they were utterly opposed to this unrighteous war. That they wish for improvement of all kinds, that they desire reforms in all the administrations, particularly that of Justice, is, I think, true.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following report of the Directors of the Company, designed for presentation to the general meeting held June 8, appears in the London papers:

"The Directors are at length in a position to lay before an extraordinary general meeting of the Company their views and recommendations as to the best available means of carrying forward this important undertaking to a successful and profitable termination. They have now, after much difficulty, concluded—subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the present meeting—a provisional arrangement with her Majesty's Government, the terms of which it is hoped are such as may, in combination with the auxiliary plans hereafter referred to, guarantee to the proprietors the successful completion of the work. The plan the Directors hope will enable them to raise the further capital for the construction and submersion of one or more new cables.

The arrangement provisionally entered into with the Government, by the Directors, is as follows:

Art. 1. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, to be guaranteed for 25 years, upon such portion of a new capital as shall be called up and expended in establishing commmunication with America, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £600,000; this guarantee to commence when the cable has been successfully laid, and to subsist while it is capable of being worked at the rate of 100 words per hour.

Art. 2. A minimum sum of £20,000 per annum to be paid to the Company for government business, during the time the new cable is capable of being efficiently worked as above.

Art. 3. The Company to be allowed to expend £20,000 out of the new guaranteed capital in attempts to make the existing cable available for business.

Art. 4. If these attempts are successful, the Government will immediately commence to pay a minimum rent of £14,000 per annum, which rent is to be increased to £20,000 per annum as above, so soon as the new cable is brought into successful working order.

Art. 5. The existing arrangement of the Company with the Government of the United States is not to be interfered with. Under that arrangement the Atlantic Company will be entitled to a minimum rent of $70,000 per annum, for the business of the American Government, so soon as the communication is established with Newfoundland.

Art. 6. The Atlantic Telegraph Company are to transfer to her Majesty's Government that portion of their privileges, under their agreement with the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, whereby they derive the exclusive right of landing on the shores of Newfoundland cables intended to connect Europe with that country; but the Government will not grant to any other company or persons any right of landing cables in Newfoundland so transferred to them unless the guarantee and contract referred to under articles 1 and 2 shall have proved efficient in raising the requisite capital, nor until by the instrumentality of such capital, telegraphic communication shall have been established across the Atlantic; it being understood that in case of failure either to raise the capital or to submerge the cable, with such success as to be enabled to work it at the rate of 100 words per hour required by Government, the Company shall permanently revert to its present position in respect to all its privileges, including its exclusive rights now existing under the agreement with the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company.

Although the directors cannot inform the stockholders that her Majesty's Government have granted them assistance in the terms that have been asked for, they are yet confident that several valuable advantages are now conceded, which justify them in expecting that the necessary capital will be forthcoming.

The Directors have, therefore, thought it their duty to use their utmost endeavors to continue this Company in friendly connection with Her Majesty's Government, and with this view, to utilize as far as possible the offers of assistance which have been conceded to them, by originating auxiliary plans whose object will be to render certain, as far as possible, the successful submersion and working of the next cable. The Directors consider that, when this has once been accomplished, the terms agreed to by Government will prove a valuable protection to the holders of the new capital against the evils incident to reckless competition, by securing to them a minimum return of 8 per cent. for their money. The guaranteed revenue for the business of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, exclusive of commercial messages, will amount to not less than £34,000 per annum; thus enabling the Company to extend valuable facilities to the public, without risk to the dividends of the shareholders.

The plans contemplated in aid of the Government contract are as follows:

It is proposed to take out a policy of insurance, guaranteeing the succesful submersion of the cable, whereby, in case of fracture during the paying out, any portion submerged and lost shall be paid for at a fixed rate by the underwriters; this policy to be open, not only to ordinary underwriters, but to all who may be willing to accept a share in the risk, particularly to those who may become subscribers to the new capital. These would become their own underwriters, and would receive back from their calls the proportion of premium on the risk they might assume. There can be no difficulty in completing such a policy, looking to the greatly increased probability of success arising out of the knowledge derived from past experience in laying Atlantic cables. It is further recommended by the directors that the laying of the next cable should be let by contract, in a form securing to the company, by means of heavy and substantial guarantees, not merely the successful submersion of the cable, but its perfect manufacture and efficient electrical working for a considerable period after it shall have been laid, and in action between shore and shore. The Directors have reason to know that firms of unquestionable respectability and experience will be ready to come forward and accept a contract on this basis, giving security for the due and final accomplishment of the work. These arrangements will, in the opinion of the Directors, form a basis upon which success may very sanguinely be looked for, especially when due consideration is given to the immense amount of information acquired by the repeated efforts of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in reference to the nature and practicability of the route along which the cable has to be laid, and as to all the difficulties attendant upon the submergence of cables in deep water, many of the obstacles to which have been very much exaggerated.

Acting upon these views the Board propose to invite the sanction of the shareholders to the issue of preference shares to an amount not exceeding £600,000. It is proposed that these shares shall be £5 each, one half to be paid up on allotment, and that they shall be entitled to all the net profits of the Company up to 8 per cent. per annum, the Government having guaranteed that rate during the time the cable is in working order, upon the amount called up and employed. The further privilege will attach to these shares of dividing *pro rata* with the original capital any surplus of profits that may remain after the 8 per cent. preference has been provided for.

Having regard to securing for the Company in future a very watchful and continuous supervision of its affairs, it has been unanimously thought desirable by the Directors that a reconstruction of the Board should take place at the present extraordinary meeting; and for this purpose the Chairman has been empowered to place before the meeting the resignation of all the existing Directors. It has been considered that a reduction of the total number of members, and an increase in the working efficiency of the London members of the Board, will much facilitate and simplify the conducting of the affairs of the Company. The Chairman will submit a list of names for the approval of the shareholders, as those of gentlemen whom it would be desirable to elect upon the future Board.

As a great deal of onerous and constant attention will be required when the Company is again restored to a working condition, and it would be unreasonable to expect that services of this description could continue to be rendered gratuitously, as has heretofore been the case, it is the intention of the Directors to propose that a reasonable remuneration be voted to the Board after its reconstruction at the extraordinary meeting; and it is suggested that the sum of £1,500 per annum will be a proper amount to appropriate for this purpose, and that the payment thereof shall be contingent upon the necessary capital being raised to enable the Company to contract for a new cable.

It is intended that, so soon after the reconstruction of the Board as the preliminary arrangements can be made for so doing, a public prospectus shall be issued setting forth the position of this enterprize, and that immediate and active measures shall then be taken in order to secure the subscription of the capital.

State of Party in England.

From the London Observer.

Perhaps the most serious position of the new Parliament arises from the present state of parties. The dissolution has strengthened Lord Derby's party unquestionably, but not sufficient for him to rule with safety for an hour. The Liberals are in a sufficient majority to form even a strong Government if they were only united, but the Conservatives say they are not, and upon this disunion they hope to keep in power. They will find, however, when Parliament meets for business on the 7th of June, that they have made a false calculation. They now say that Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell will not enter the same Cabinet together, and that Mr. Bright will not support either of them, or certainly a Cabinet in which is Lord Palmerston. If, however, we are not greatly mistaken, they will find that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will be colleagues once more, and that Mr. Bright and his party will support the Cabinet which the two noble lords may form. Mr. Bright has, doubtless, his own ends to gain, but he has still sufficient patriotism and proper feeling about him to see that the present state of affairs is one most disastrous to the country and that, above all things, it is essential that we should be able to show to the Continental Powers a strong Administration, and one well supported in the House of Commons. We are quite aware of the difficulties that have existed in bringing together the heads of the two great Liberal sections; but these, it is now generally understood, have been overcome, and that by the time Parliament assembles the Liberal party will be reunited under able leaders, and be prepared at once to register in the House of Commons those opinions which they have recently uttered elsewhere. Should the Government be beaten, and Lord John Russell form an Administration, he will, within three weeks of his being in office, bring in a Reform bill of so moderate a character that it will have the best possible chance of passing. The Whigs will consider it quite sufficient, and the Radicals will accept it as an installment of the end to be obtained at some future time.

State of the Shipping Interest.

With reference to the steam shipping interest, the circular issued by Messrs. Alfred Brett & Co., of London, has the following:

"Affairs connected with the steam shipping interest during the past month have been rather of an exceptional nature; the fluctuations in demand and supply have been quite perceptible, yet May terminates without any real improvement, either in the rates of freight, generally, or a market value. At the commencement of the month the expected commissariat requirements of the Sardo-French army in the Mediterranean produced considerable inquiries, and gave rise to anticipations of improved freightage and readier sales of steam tonnage. A few engagements for outward freights and time charters were effected at advanced rates, but the instant the proclamation of neutrality by our Government appeared several of these were cancelled, and a reaction ensued, equal to about previously existing rates. The question of neutral and American vessels monopolising the entire ocean-carrying trade in the event of a general war, and the impression that Americans would become customers for all the tonnage Great Britain could spare under such circumstances, have lately been discussed by our leading newspapers, the writers of which appear studiously to ignore the fact that the only ships which can be registered under the United States flag are either the many that are built there, or the few that may obtain the right of registration by an outlay in the nature of repairs in an American port amounting to two-thirds of their actual value. Sales of steam shipping property since our last list was issued have not been numerous, but the money value so transferred has not been inconsiderable; a single transaction by us having passed nearly 20,000 tons of screw steamers into new hands; perhaps the largest operation of this nature hitherto effected. There is, however, still a preponderance of sellers of steamships in the market. Builders continue on the look out for contracts of which only a few special engagements have been recently made. The political condition of Europe exercises so much influence on the commerce of these realms that business is much circumscribed, and merchants being extremely cautious in entering into engagements involving the least uncertainty, the general employment for ships is appreciably curtailed. Thus the views indicated in our last are unfortunately realized.

The "La Belle Store Lock."

From the Evening Express.

As any new and efficient means of securing property against the depredations of thieves is necessarily a subject of interest to merchants and business men, and, in fact, to all who have anything to lose, we shall offer no apology for calling the attention of our readers to a lock recently patented by Stearns & Marvin, the well known safe manufacturers, which, in our judgment, will afford absolute safety to whatever may be placed under its protection.

We have seen this lock taken to pieces, examined its construction and operation, and believe it to be impregnable to any burglar, however expert in his nefarious calling.

Its advantages over all other locks with which we are acquainted are manifold. We will mention a few of the most prominent. All lock-pickers are aware that the first object of the adept in these matters is to obtain a purchase or pressure upon the *bolt*; but this with the La Belle Store Lock is impossible. There is no means that can be used to throw back the bolt which will not serve to fasten it more securely. We have seen the experiment tried in every possible way, and can assure our readers that all the ordinary manipulations resorted to in picking other locks only serve to fix the bolt of the La Belle Store Lock more immovably, and to render the tumblers by which it is controlled as firm as a wall of iron.

The orifice through which the key is inserted is a mere slit no wider than the thickness of a five-cent piece. The small size of the keyhole precludes the possibility of taking the impression of the interior of the lock, or of introducing sufficient powder to blow it up. It is gunpowder proof, as well as invulnerable to the "cracksman's" tools. The key of an ordinary store lock is from six to ten inches in length, and its weight from six ounces to half a pound; while that of the La Belle Store Lock is not heavier than a twenty-five cent piece, and takes up about the same room in the vest pocket.

Nothing can be more simple than the process of unlocking one of these locks from the outside. It is merely to press upon the key when inserted, and then to turn the knob which works the bolt. To unlock from the inside no key is necessary.

This invention differs essentially from all the spring locks which open by the mere push of the key. These latter are always as it were on full cock, and the touch of the key lets them off, like the pressure of the finger on the trigger of a gun. But the bolt of the La Belle Lock is not set in this way; nor can it be moved until after the tumblers controlled by the key have been pressed to their proper positions, and the handle or knob of the lock is brought into play. There is a special feature in the management of this handle, which adds greatly to the security of the lock, but which for obvious reasons we shall not describe here.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin are applying this lock to their famous Salamander Safes, as well as to warehouses, stores, and dwellings, and it gives—indeed it cannot fail to give—universal satisfaction.

As the arrangement of the tumblers is susceptible of innumerable changes, no two keys can be alike, and no key of any one lock will open any other. Moreover, the keys are manufactured and adjusted with a degree of nicety that would render it no easy task to produce perfect *fac similes* of them.

Another advantage of the invention is its cheapness—the price being about one-fifth that of the more expensive and complex bank locks.

Having now explained as fully as is necessary the nature and peculiarities of this valuable improvement in a most important branch of mechanics, we will sum up its special merits in a few words:

1. It appears to be invulnerable to all known means of forcing or picking locks.
2. The greater the violence applied to force it, the more impregnable it becomes.
3. No impression can be taken of it.
4. The key is so light, that instead of being committed to the care of a porter, it may be carried without inconvenience in the vest pocket.
5. It costs only about one-fifth the price of the expensive patent bank locks.
6. It is equally well adapted for safes, warehouses, stores, dwellings, &c., being compact and ornamental as well as perfectly secure.

Master builders and all who are erecting or fitting up places of business or private residences, would do well to call at Messrs. Stearns & Marvin's establishment, No. 40 Murray-st., and look into the principle and working of the La Belle Store Lock. It will, we are confident, stand the test of examination and experiment, and fully bear out all that we have said of it in this article.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, Wednesday, June 15.

United States District Court.—Nos. 28, 45, 26, 30, 95, 96, 97.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1727, 1573, 1796, 1959, 1963, 1967, 1971, 1973, 1977, 1979, 1419, 1943, 1789, 1863, 1881, 2013, 833, 1649, 1963, 1473. *Part II.*—Oyer and Terminer.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 225, 148, 186, 260½, 32, 255, 467, 536, 216, 592, 91, 245, 142, 690, 691, 692, 695, 696, 697, 699, 700, 701, 702. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 673, 678, 679, 664, 643, 680, 681, 683, 687, 689, 456, 463, 635, 663, 616, 642, 658, 686.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 849, 736, 1099, 1100, 1101 to 1108, 223, 1109. *Part II.*—Numbers same as yesterday for the rest of the Term, with the exception of such cases as may be tried from day to day.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

SINGULAR HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—The petitioner in this case appeared in Court with her attorney, Mr. T. S. Mount, and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain possession of three children, named Andreas Hope Trust, Percy Bysshe Shelley Trust, and Volney Voltaire Trust.

Mrs. Trust alleges that these children are detained by her husband at No. 14 Greene-street. She states that she was married to her husband in 1839, and that she is now suing in this Court for a divorce from bed and board on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. She charges that, in 1840–1843, he turned her and the eldest child out of doors, and left her to earn a living for both by her daily labor; that she has at such times carried her baby from place to place on foot in search of work, and was often utterly destitute; that he constantly refused to allow her to return home, except once, after her first child was born; that her two first children were born while thus wandering; that, in 1854, he shut her out of the house for twenty-four hours, and meanwhile sent off the youngest child, Volney Voltaire, then 4 years old, and would not let her know where the child was; that he indulged in language which his wife considered violent and abusive, particularly on one occasion, when she was *enciente*, and he then compelled her to work so much beyond her strength that she became too weak to afford the child its nourishment, and it died soon after its birth; that, in reply to her application for divorce, her husband has denied that they were ever married, or that the children were legitimate, besides charging his wife with adultery, &c., all which she indignantly denies.

She also states that her husband in January, 1857, brought a writ to obtain the custody of the children, which was settled privately by his promise to send them to school and allow her free intercourse with them, but that he has not done so, and that the two youngest are kept in a miserable way, wandering about the streets and getting their meals in a low eating-house. In conclusion, as her husband asserts that that they are not his, she claims an absolute right to heir care and custody.

Matter of David J. Osborne.—The father of this child obtained a writ commanding one Kendall F. Knowles to produce it before the Court. It is stated in the petition that Mrs. Osborne is living with Knowles, in improper relations, on which ground the husband and father is suing for divorce. It was further stated that the child was detained by Mrs. Osborne and Knowles.

Mr. Knowles returned, to-day, that the child was not now, and never was, under his custody. But his father was in Court, and testified explicitly that his son, the respondent, had told him that the child was under his control within three weeks past, and the Court accordingly required Mr. Knowles to show cause, within twenty-four hours, why he should not produce the child, or suffer punishment, as for contempt.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

The argument of these cases was continued, pursuant to adjournment. At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Noyes presented some brief points in reply to the argument of Mr. Dean. Mr. Jas. T. Brady then followed in an elaborate and able argument which occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery.

Before Justice Gould.

Simeon E. Cresey vs. *A. C. Robinson*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

J. Benedict vs. *John H. Aldrich and others*.—This action was brought to recover from the defendant $5,000 worth of dry goods, carpets, &c., seized under an execution. The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff's store, at No. 481 Sixth avenue, was forcibly entered in March, 1858, and the goods wrongfully taken by the defendant.

The answer denies all the allegations of the complaint, and avers that the goods were taken under an execution, on a judgment against one David Clark, and that the goods seized were the property of Clark, and never were in the possession of the plaintiff.

On the trial of the case the plaintiff put in evidence a bill of sale of the goods, executed to him by said Clark previous to the levy, and the defendants produced rebutting evidence to show that it was made after the judgment was obtained against Clark, and on that evidence argued to the jury that the bill of sale was therefore fraudulent and void. Case still on. C. Schaffer for plaintiff; William C. Gray for defendants.

Marietta H. Woodhouse vs. *Philip H. Woodhouse*.—Report confirmed, and divorce granted.

Robert Giles vs. *Margaret Giles et al.*—Order for guardian granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE—AUTHORITY OF AGENTS.

S. H. Hartshorne, appellant, vs. *Union Mutual Insurance Co., respondents*.

On October 27, 1852, the defendants issued a common "open policy" of marine insurance upon cargo, limited to $250,000, bearing the name of Messrs. J. Day & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, who were authorized by the policy to insure cotton and other merchandise, and issue certificates therefor, entering all such risks upon the policy, in the same manner as is customary among merchants dealing directly with insurance companies.

On the margin of the policy was written an authority to Day & Co. to settle losses when they deemed it best to do so, without referring to the Company. A letter of instructions was also forwarded to Day & Co., who acted substantially as agents of the Company, but with no further authority than as above stated.

On February 14, 1853, this policy was increased by $250,000, and on October 28, 1853, a new policy for the same amount was issued by the Company to Day & Co., making altogether about $750,000.

It was the custom in Apalachicola for Insurance agents to make out open policies for their dealers, to cover all goods shipped to the latter, *whether advised or not*—the cotton generally arriving quite as soon as the letter of advice. As fast as the goods arrived, or were advised, the amount was entered in a pass-book, and the dealer was charged with the current premium. Thus it will be seen that the insurer was necessarily in ignorance of the amount he had out at risk until the risk had been decided, and the merchandise either landed or lost.

Day & Co. conformed to this practice, and issued a species of open policy certificate, couched in general terms, referring to the original policy of the Insurance Company, and stating that the risk was *entered* upon that. Accordingly they issued on Nov. 15, 1852, one of these certificates to the plaintiff, which they renewed Nov. 15, 1853.

In January and February, 1854, the steamers on the cotton rivers were seized with a remarkable mania for getting burned, and three steamers on the Chatahoochee River were thus disposed of in rapid succession. It was well known that incendiaries were at work, and the Insurance Companies generally were badly frightened.

The defendants ordered Day & Co. to stop at once, and they did so at once. But losses were already incurred on their certificates to the amount of $30,000.

The steamboat *Alabama* was burned on February 3, 1854, having $9,600 worth of cotton on board belonging to the plaintiffs, and over $10,000 worth belonging to other parties, insured by Day & Co., in the above manner. On hearing of this loss, the defendants wrote to Day & Co. that they had violated instructions in taking $20,000 risk upon one boat—the Company having requested them not to exceed $10,000 on one risk. Day & Co. replied that they had not intentionally done so, but that they had incurred the risk under their floating policies. But on March 21, 1854, the defendants abandoned this ground of objection, and wrote that having ascertained that prior to the date of the bills of lading by the *Alabama*, the policies issued to Day & Co. were full, they declined to recognize any risks accruing subsequently.

There is no question that Day & Co. had taken risks on Feb. 1, 1854, exceeding the amount of $750,000 for which the policies were allowed. But there is also no question that on Nov. 15, 1853, when the last open certificate was given by Day & Co. to plaintiff, and under which the cotton in suit was shipped, this limit was *not* exceeded.

The plaintiff sued the Company on July 28, 1854, for the amount of his loss, (which was duly recognized by Day & Co.) and on May 11, 1857, Justice Hoffman dismissed the complaint with costs, holding that Day & Co. were not general agents, and that they had exceeded their powers in this case.

The defendants appealed to General Term, and Messrs. O'Conor and Noyes presented substantially the following argument:

First—That Day & Co. were manifestly *agents* of the Company.

Second—The written power did not convey, in terms sufficiently clear to bind third persons, the idea that the agents' powers were limited under each policy to the sum of $250,000. They were to insure *upon the terms* of this policy. *Devaux* vs. *D'Anson*, 5 Bingham, N. C., 519; Lord Ellenborough in *Robertson et al.* vs. *French*, 4 East. 140-141. The sum of $250,000 was either inserted as *mere form*, like the entry of the premium, &c., or it imported that Day & Co. should not issue any certificate under it for more than $250,000. *Phillips on Ins.* §§ 13, 15. *Sharp* vs. *Mulligan*, 23 Beavan, 421.

Third—The plaintiffs did not so understand the document, when the contract was made, and are not bound by such new interpretation.

Fourth—The Company did not themselves so understand it, as is shown by their own letters to Day & Co.

Fifth—The defendants and Day & Co. perhaps understood this as a *directory* limit, indicating what was desirable.

Sixth—They knew that in the way this business was conducted, it was impossible to assign a positive limit of this kind. Insurers are chargeable with notice of the way in which their business is conducted. 1 Phillip on Ins., secs. 119, 140-1; Eyre *vs.* Marine Ins. Co., 5 Watts & Serg., 122, and cases cited. Gansevoort *vs.* Williams, 14 Wend. 139-140; Williamson *vs.* Brown, 15 N. Y. R. 359.

Seventh—The defendants waived their instructions once, and left Day & Co. at liberty to disregard them in future.

Eighth—At any rate, the limit was not exceeded when the contract was made on Nov. 15, 1853. No subsequent contracts could divert this right.

Ninth—Insurances made by Day & Co., for their own benefit should not be allowed in the account, as they had no authority to make them. N. Y. Central Insurance Company *vs.* National Protection Insurance Company, 4 Kernan, 85.

Mr. Evarts replied to Mr. O'Conor, and Mr. Noyes closed. Decision reserved.

Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

HOWE'S BAKERY.

B. F. Howe vs. *James H. Searing*.—The plaintiff is one of the oldest and most successful bakers in the City. His former stand, on the corner of Broadway and Howard streets, is well known. Here he carried on a prosperous business for many years, until Jan. 27, 1852, when he sold out to a Mr. Baker, for $7,500. Mr. Baker afterwards sold the fixtures and good will to defendant for $4,500.

Both Mr. Baker and the defendant used Mr. Howe's name quite freely on signs, wagons, &c., and this use plaintiff claims was unauthorized. He had contracted not to resume his trade in this City without consent of Mr. Baker, but in 1858 he obtained this consent, and opened a store at No. 850 Broadway. He now asks the Court to prohibit the defendant from using his (plaintiff's) name, and to assess damages, &c.

Mr. Howe testified to-day that he did not authorize or assent to the use of his name by defendant. Also that his sales when in the baking business amounted to $50,000 a year and were very profitable.

Defendant claimed that he was authorized to use plaintiff's name by Mr. Baker, and that the latter was authorized by plaintiff.

The case is still on.

Lawrence Worrall for plaintiff; L. R. Marsh for defendant.

Margaret J. Pollock vs. *Clement C. Moore*.—Order according to prayer—$10 costs of motion allowed.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Augustus Miles et al. vs. *Alex. Clarke*.—The defendant's sureties being practising attorneys and counsellors of this Court, the bail is rejected.

Clark C. Wilson vs. *Albert Sarah Lewis*.—Decision and form of decree with Clerk of Special Term.

Trial Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

SUIT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR FOR CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD BY BLASTING ROCK.

Florence Sullivan, Administrator, &c., vs. *John L. Brown*.—The plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000, under the Statute, for the death of a boy five years old, also named Florence Sullivan. His witnesses state that on September 21, 1850, a sewer was being built (as is admitted by defendant to have been built by him on contract) in Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue. On that day a piece of rock was blasted, which, they testify, struck this child on the corner of Forty-ninth street and Second-avenue, and caused its death within two days. Plaintiff charges that this was caused by the carelessness of the defendant's servants, which the defence denies, and claims that the child was carelessly exposed to danger.

Francis Byrne for plaintiff; John Graham and A. C. Morris for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Joel D. Barber vs. *Anthony Arnoux et al.*—Hilton, J.—The question presented by the plaintiff's appeal are of fact, the determination of which was within the powers of the Justice, and I think his finding should not be disturbed. The plaintiff claimed to recover the balance of a year's salary, upon the ground that he was employed for the entire year, and could not be discharged unless for sufficient cause to be shown, or with his consent. One Boyd testified that he was authorized by the defendant to thus employ the plaintiff, and that he did so employ him. And the plaintiff swears that, under this employment, he entered into the service of the defendant, although he admits that they personally never made any contract with him. On the other hand the defendant testified that he authorized Boyd to employ plaintiff for a year, but that on arranging with Boyd for his services he made some remarks as to the help that would be needed for the store, and Boyd mentioned that the plaintiff was in his employ, and was a good man, stating how much he paid him. They (defendants) then told Boyd they would keep the plaintiff while they needed him, and in this manner he came into their employ under an arrangement with Boyd, which was founded upon this interview. Apart from this direct conflict is the principal question as to whether Boyd was or was not authorized to contract with the plaintiff for his employment for the entire year. I think allowance should be made for the bias under which Boyd evidently rested adverse to the defendants. It appeared that he was in litigation himself with them, and in addition had advised the bringing of this suit.

The subsequent act of the parties may also be looked to in determining what they understood was the agreement made at the time the plaintiff entered into the defendants' service in March, 1857. It appears that he never mentioned the terms of the agreement under which he now claims, to the defendants. Nor did he even allude to it at the time of his discharge in November following; on the contrary, nearly a month after, on being paid the balance due him for the time he was employed, viz: $22 31, he gave the defendants a receipt under date of Dec. 3, 1858, (but which it is manifest from the evidence should be dated 1857,) stating that the same was "in full of all demands to date."

Besides all this, in the month of March, 1858, he again entered into the defendants' employ for a limited period, for which he was paid, and at this time nothing was said about the four months' wages unclaimed, and which had, according to his present theory, become due on the 9th of March, 1858, the very day he thus entered upon this last-mentioned employment. Whether this case is to be regarded as presenting a conflict of evidence on the questions determined by the Justice, or whether it is to be considered as a finding in accordance with the clear weight of the evidence, and the probabilities and circumstances shown in the case, is quite immaterial, as I think in either case the finding of the Justice was right. Judgment affirmed.

Trial Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

These cases were again taken up, quite a number of spectators being present, and equally interested as at first. The following cases were disposed of: John King and Peter Flynn, verdict for the State. The cases of Edward J. Kelly and John Ferrin were dismissed.

By consent of parties, it was then ordered that all the other parties charged with violation of the Excise law, should abide the same judgment rendered in the case of Halpin, with privilege and benefit of the exceptions taken in that case. And thus the liquor cases are disposed of except on appeal.

The following are the points of law on which the counsel for the defence rely to sustain their motion to dismiss these cases:

1. The complaint being for publicly keeping intoxicating liquors contrary to the statute—unless the defendants publicly kept the liquor exposed—the verdict must be for the defendant.

2. That proof of selling or keeping liquor privately on Sundays is not sufficient to warrant a verdict against the defendants.

3. That whether it was publicly kept is a question of fact for the jury, and that they must give to the terms of the statute the ordinary meaning the words import.

4. If the defendants kept his shutters and windows closed, so as not to invite the public into his place, by exposing his liquors for sale, he has not violated the statute.

5. That the defendant had a right to keep his bottles on the shelves on Sunday and that it is no evidence of a violation of this act that they were so kept.

6. That if the jury have any reasonable doubt founded upon the evidence or arising from want of proof as to whether the liquors were publicly exposed for sale on that day, the plaintiff cannot recover.

7. That the statute in prohibiting the keeping of liquor publicly inferentially authorizes the keeping of the same privately, which consists in departing from the usual and ordinary mode of keeping liquor for sale by closing the doors and shutters, and thus avoiding the public exposure of the traffic.

8. If the street door was open without any intention of selling or exposing for sale publicly, the statute is not violated.

9. If the convenience of the defendant require that the street door should be open to get to the dwelling part of his premises, he had a right to keep it open for that purpose.

10. The fact that the casks and bottles are left on the shelves where they can be seen is not of itself a public exposure within the meaning of the statute.

11. If an agent or employe sells or exposes liquor for sale on Sunday without the direction or knowledge, and against the instructions of the principal, the principal cannot be held responsible.

12. If the principal is absent, and the sale or exposure is made during his absence, the prosecution must prove that it was done with his knowledge, assent, or direction or approval.

13. That in all penal actions the presumption is in favor of obedience to the laws, until such presumption is removed by evidence, and that no inference can be made against the party charged in the absence of evidence that excludes any hypothesis inconsistent with the innocence of the party charged.

14. That the jury must give to the word *public* its general received meaning in common parlance, as contra distinguished from the word *private*; and unless they find from the evidence that the liquor was publicly exposed for sale, the statute has not been violated.

15. If the evidence shows that the shutters and doors were closed, except when privately opened for the ingress of a person—that is not a public exposure under the statute.

16. That the fact as to whether the defendant publicly kept intoxicating liquors on the day stated, is a question of fact for the jury, and that it is their province to define the word *publicly*, there being no ambiguity in the statute creating the offence.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILL OF WILLIAM H. BURROWES.

The will of Wm. H. Burrowes, late of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., has been offered for probate. It contains no provisions of public interest. He has named as his Executors Edward E. Mitchell, Wm. McMurray and George Byron. He has left the sum of $50,000 to each of his nephews and nieces, seven in number; $80,000 to be invested in trust, under very stringent provisions, and the income thereof to his brother, Wm. Burrowes, for life, and the entire residue of the estate, with the exception of a few small legacies to personal friends, to his sister-in-law, Cornelia Burrowes, and his sister, Isabella Byron. The will was drawn by Ex-Judge Marshall.

The Surrogate issued a citation returnable on the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term.

Before Justice McCarthy.

O'Rorke vs. *Eagle*.—This is an action by a physician to recover for professional services and consultations rendered to the defendant and to the child of defendant, on occasion of their being sick. The defence sets up that defendant employed Dr. Gray as his physician; that he (the defendant) never employed the plaintiff, but he was called in by Dr. Gray to consult and advise with him, and not for any convenience or advantage of defendant. The defendant further charges that the course of treatment adopted by plaintiff and Dr. Gray in the sickness of defendant was improper and unskillful, and unsuitable to the defendant's disease.

The Court-room was thronged this morning by many eminent physicians, called on both sides to testify as to the propriety of the course of treatment adopted.

Secretary Thompson on the African Slave-Trade.

From the Constitution.

The observations attributed to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, in notices of his recent brief speech at Raleigh, have excited a good deal of comment, especially in regard to disunionists, North and South, and the reopening of the African Slave-trade. Much interest has, consequently, been awakened to know what was actually said. The sketch first given in the Southern papers being exceedingly meagre, we deem it but just to the Secretary now to present more fully that portion of his remarks wherein he alluded to the subjects in question. It will be seen that he spoke of the movement in his own State with as much plainness and directness as he used in commenting on the disunion dogma of the North.

The President (said Mr. Thompson) has referred in appropriate terms to the steadiness and uniformity with which North Carolina has ever maintained the Union of the States. While I respond to this sentiment, I must also refer to her temperate firmness in maintaining the rights of the South in their full integrity. A true devotion to the Union is not inconsistent with an unflinching advocacy of every right secured to the South by the Constitution. But I hope I will not offend in calling your attention to the peculiar phase of public questions as they are now presented for public discussion. The era for practical questions seems to have passed. This may be characterized as the era of exciting speculative politics. Practical questions no longer excite, no longer produce a sensation; speculative theories have taken their place, and we are called upon to take our position upon them. A leading politician of the North, who is regarded as a great prophet of a great northern party, announces the political dogma that there is an irrepressible conflict between the institutions of the North and South; that the Union cannot endure with the continued existence of both; that the one or the other must yield; that the Constitution adopted by our fathers is insufficient to secure the rights, happiness and prosperity of all. In plain words, this Union is a failure, and he is for revolution or disunion. I regard him and his party as disunionists—disunionists *per se*—because his theory can never be reduced to practice without leading to this inevitable result. We will discard this theory with contempt. There is also another speculative question arising in an opposite direction. In my own State another class of restless reformers have started a movement which demands the reopening of the foreign Slave-trade. Laws which were passed fifty years ago, at the urgent instance of the Southern States, prohibiting the Slave-trade, have been discovered to be unconstitutional, and their longer continuance on the statute-book is destructive of the progress and prosperity of the South. In the advocacy of this new theory some able men have enlisted; but I do not believe there is one among them who believes the ends he aims at can ever be accomplished while the Union lasts; and God forbid that a movement fraught with such unnumbered curses upon the South should ever succeed! But suppose the demand is made upon Congress to reopen the Slave-trade, and Congress should refuse to yield to the demand, shall the South, taking fire at the refusal, strike for disunion? For me, I shall oppose the reopening of the foreign Slave-trade, in the Union or out of it; and when that movement is made, which I fear not, you may run up the stars and stripes. I will rally under that flag. In North Carolina, in that day, I do not believe there will be any division.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In great variety.
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FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
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LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
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Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
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R. H. MACY'S
ONE PRICE
CASH RETAIL HOUSE.
LACES,
RIBBONS, and
EMBROIDERIES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
And HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally.
Also, Jeans and Drills for Boys' Summer Wear.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FLOUNCING LACES
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FLOUNCING LACES
50 PER CENT.
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Than regular prices.
Just Received, per late Arrivals and Auction Sales, at
NO. 651 BROADWAY,
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NO. 651 BROADWAY,
J. A. BLUXOME,
Also—
LACE POINTS,
CENTRE PIECES,
BURNOUS,
MANTILLAS.
Attention is also invited to my Stock of
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS,
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
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BOOK and MULL FLOUNCINGS,
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FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS,
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NO. 651 BROADWAY.
J. BLUXOME,
Next door to Fountain's India Store.

RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS
at
HORTON & SONS,
No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn
We hear the ladies remark over and over again daily, that there is not as large and desirable an assortment in all Broadway.
RICH PARIS BAREGE ROBES.
RICH PARIS GRENADINE ROBES,
PARIS ORGANDY ROBES,
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES,
RICH PARIS BAREGES,
PARIS PRINTED JACONETS,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
All selling at less than the usual price. Ladies of New-York and vicinity are invited to give us a call. All goods promptly delivered. HORTON & SONS.

LACE MANTILLAS! SHAWLS!
HORTON & SONS
Have been obliged, on account of the large increase of trade in the above department, to throw open the whole of their
IMMENSE SECOND FLOOR
for the proper exhibition of the same.
SILK MANTILLAS,
BAREGE MANTILLAS,
SACS,
RAGLANS,
SHAWLS, &c.
In fact, every Novelty; and if we cannot show a more desirable assortment, a better and more stylish garment for less than Broadway prices—don't buy.
HORTON & SONS,
No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have marked down their
BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
BALZARINES, CHALLIES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS,
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES,
At extraordinarily low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.
English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting at low prices.
Crosley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.
We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
FINE FRENCH LACE POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from 75 to 300 francs in Paris.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
are now offering the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley Place.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

THE DASHING RIO.
THE HANDSOMEST STRAW HAT
FOR YOUNG MEN
ever brought out in America.
Price $1 50.
GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves and mits. They are an excellent protection in riding, driving, fishing, hunting, gardening, or any exposure that soils or discolors the hands; are impervious to water, and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. These are all lengths to protect the arms and wrists. GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 38 John-st., New-York, dealers in every variety of rubber goods.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S New-York Skirt Emporium, No. 375 Broadway and No. 320 Canal-st. The best watch-spring steel, and the lowest possible prices in New-York. Wholesale and retail. Very good ladies' extension skirts with 6 springs, retailed at 50 cts.—$4 50 per doz.; 8 springs, 62 cts.—$6 50 per doz.; 11 springs, 75 cts.—$8 per doz.; 20 springs, $1—$11 50 per doz. Children's skirts from 18 cts. to 50 cts.; bustles, 25 cts. and upwards.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
300 BLACK BAREGE ROBES,
At 40 per cent. less than cost of importation.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED, MUSLINS Prints, Linens, Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Black Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Jaconet and Book Muslins, Brilliants, Hair Cord Muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, at No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
BONNETS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF CLOSING-OUT SALE.
As we intend to RELINQUISH our Millinery Department on July 1, we have MARKED DOWN our whole stock of Paris Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c. &c., to HALF COST, and, in order to close out by that time, will sell at any sacrifice.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be
OFFERED THIS WEEK.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Four cases extra Fine LAWNS, at 1s. per yard,
Warranted fast colors.
Six more cases of those
Fine FRENCH 4-4 PRINTS, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Two cases BAREGE ANGLAISE, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.
Three cases FRENCH PRINTS,
Small Figure and full Chintz Color,
Only 1s. 6d., regular price 2s. and 2s. 6d.
Also,
Two cases FRENCH GROS ODIER PRINTS, only 2s. 6d. worth 4s.
Just received,
AN AUCTION LOT OF SUMMER QUILTS,
50 per cent less than the market price.
Also,
A complete assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
Very cheap.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In Camillas, Mohair, Poplin,
Checks, Crossovers and Plaids.
A great variety of Styles and Colors,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling suits made to order at short notice.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has just received, per late steamers,
FOUR CASES of SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE,
Consisting, in part, of
DONNA MERINOES, CRAPE DE PARIS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
N. B.—A most superior stock of MANTILLAS and BONNETS.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, Is now offering at Retail the most desirable assortment of
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
Ever imported, many of which can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING WOVEN skirts, skirts with patent fastenings; 12 springs $1 31, 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., corner Hudson.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN farming lands, all kinds of dry goods or real estate. For a desirable trade, some cash would be paid. The parties are responsible, and any communications will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 3,683, New-York Post-Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

Bath, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice, a complete set of watch casing tools, consisting of lathes, rolling mills, punches, drills, &c. The above cost $3,500, and will be sold for one-third the sum, if applied for soon, as they must be removed without delay. Apply to JOSEPH RUDD & CO., No. 7 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MISS F. A. SMITH, formerly at Genin's Bazaar, whose excellent reputation in dress making is so extensively known, is now executing all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. Moderate prices, elegant fits, and punctuality guaranteed to all patrons No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st.

SELF-LIGHTING GAS-BURNER—ONE OF the most wonderful inventions of the age. Agents wanted in every city in the Union to sell GARDINER'S Patent Self-Lighting Gas-Burner. It gives more light, and, if blown out by accident or otherwise, will re-ignite. Wholesale and retail. Apply at No. 167 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

EARTHENWARE.—WHITE GRANITE AND common, an excellent assortment, just landing, and for sale in lots to suit buyers, at lowest figures, by WILSON & BRAINE, No. 160 Pearl st.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL BLACK PALFREY, LONG natural tail, trained to perfection for ladies or children, or elderly gentlemen, of great strength and spirit, with perfect docility, has been owned in one family for several years, and is to be sold only because they are going abroad. To those who consider perfect safety, combined with spirit and gentleness, an object, such an opportunity can seldom offer. Price $200. Apply to MARTIN PHILBIN'S Livery Stables, Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper and Brothers, Franklin-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FEW SELECT Protestant and other girls, capable of filling good situations in respectable families, especially up town and in the country. If employers are particular in selecting smart, clean competent help, they will please call at WESLEY'S Exclusive Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., where they can be well suited or no charge. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good, plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; the other is seventeen years, and will do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country during Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., on third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing and ironing, and understands French fluting; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived 3½ years; has no objection to do the work of a small family. Call in the store, No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A VERY EFFICIENT AND MOST respectable girl, a situation, as up stairs' servant and waitress; has been accustomed to serve in first-class families; is also a very excellent children's nurse, a person of kind and obliging disposition, respectful manners, genteel appearance, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or minding children and plain sewing; would have no objections to the country; is a smart, active, working girl, and has the best of City reference from her last place in the City. Can be seen for four days. Call at No. 268 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., up stairs, room No. 9.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, FROM a very good family, not long in this country, should like to go in a family where she could have a good home as lady's companion, or to teach German; would like to go to the country. None but highly respectable families need apply. Address F. R., Box No. 3,216 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, as cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; wages $6. City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Would have no objection to do the work of a small family. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 167 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire in the milk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and highly recommended girl, for general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress by a young woman who understands dressmaking and hair dressing; would be willing to go to the country, or would go as dressmaker to ladies by the week. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 68 East 9th-st., one door from 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-class boarding house, either in City or country. The latter preferred. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a babe from its birth; has served in that capacity five years in her last place; is willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 11 University-place, Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook; makes good pastry and bread, the best of soups, creams and preserves of all kinds. No objection to a respectable private boarding-house, or the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, WELL recommended, situations in City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are neat, respectable, and fully competent for their duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, as housemaid, seamstress, or to take charge of children, in a good family, American or English; can give good references. Inquire for Miss W. A. WENKEN, at No. 73 Chatham-st., third floor, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Is an excellent baker and laundress; understands either business thoroughly and has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 162 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German young lady, a situation, in a private family, as laundress or chambermaid, or to take care of children. Has no objection to travel, or go to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl, in a small private family, to do general work; can cook, wash and iron, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 190 17th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a woman who fully understands cooking in all its branches, such as pastry, jellies, &c. Inquire at No. 250 Watt st., this week, for Mrs. HAWKINS. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first class waitress in a private family; none other need apply; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to wait on a lady and sew, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and light chamberwork, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl, to wait on a lady or growing children; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to travel. Call or address No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A warehouse or hotel; has had experience in both; is accurate in figures and active with the pen; good references given. Address Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse or seamstress; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, GOOD WASHER, ironer and cook, can make bread, biscuit and pies, a situation for either kitchen work or housework; is well recommended. Call at No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 81 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 331 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS, UNDERstanding all kinds of needlework, is desirous to obtain work at 20 shillings a week. Inquire at No. 150 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and washing, or general housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork, plain sewing and all kinds of embroideries. Inquire at No. 256 East 14th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or chambermaid; can be seen for two days at No. 134 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF superior servants, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, with first class references, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of servants unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKINS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF SUPERIOR ATtainments, having excellent management with children, desires the supervision of a widower's family, or would act as companion where the lady was an invalid. No objections to the country, provided an agreeable home is offered. Address S. M. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and farmer, and to work in a garden; understands the management and care of horses. Refers for honesty, sobriety and good conduct to his former employer. Any gentleman in want of a smart energetic young man can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman young man, a gardener's place; thoroughly understands his business, green-house and grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has been eight years in the country; satisfactory reference from his former employer. Address, for two days, F. F., at Jas. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A steady young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would have no objection to taking care of fast horses, if required; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Union-square Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, OF a first class knowledge of his business. Grapes under glass, green house plants, kitchen and flower gardens; has had six years' practice in this country, and eight in large places in England. Wants a steady place, or would wish to settle down in a good neighborhood where he could take charge of a few gardens that would pay him fair wages. Can produce the best of reference. Is married, with only two in family. Address C., Astoria Post office, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; would be willing to assist in a garden; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in English fashion; would have no objection to milk a cow, and would be willing to go to any part of the country; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at C. Francis' saddlery store, No. 39 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS wife—Welch—situations in City or country; is a man as farmer, groom, or coachman and gardener; is a thoroughly practical man; a good driver, and understands perfectly the care and management of stock; the wife as cook and to do washing and ironing, or general housework, if required; are both persons of the highest respectability, and of the most reliable and trustworthy habits, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, who has acted in the same capacity for over six years in this City. Any gentleman who may require the services of a first-rate man, with undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety, &c., and who will look to the interest of his employer, will address or call on L. D., at Trainor's Saddlery Establishment, No. 654 Broadway, or address Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, green-house plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R., Gardener, at Messrs Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man and his wife desire situations in City or country, separate or together. The man is willing to make himself generally useful inside or out doors; knows well the care of horses, and is a good steady driver; would assist in a garden. The wife is a nice chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to a watering-place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Address N. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man of many years' experience, who is a good groom and fully understands the care of horses, and is a good driver, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation in City or country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 112 East 22d-st., for two days; or address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, is a careful driver and a plain gardener; is willing to work and to make himself useful. And is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single young man; is a careful driver and a good groom; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference from his last employer; would go to any part of the country. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is a careful, steady driver; understands plain gardening and the milking of cows; is willing and obliging round a gentleman's place; country preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days, or address at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, coaches and harness; has no objection to make himself otherwise useful to his employer. The best of City reference given. A note addressed to E. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, hot and cold graperies, with unquestionable reference as to habits and abilities. To be seen, until engaged, at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OLD, A NATIVE of Holland, and conversant with several languages, is desirous to accompany a gentleman or family to Europe as companion and interpreter. A free passage the only compensation required. Address, for two days, BLANK, No. 119 Franklin st., or No. 86 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER; one who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man, without incumbrance, and his wife is a good cook or laundress. Any gentleman who may be in want of the above may address, immediately, K. P. P., Gardener, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and everything connected with farming, as his ten years' reference from his last place will show. Address S. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND wife; the man to take care of horses and drive occasionally, and assist about the garden; the wife as cook; understands milk and butter; would prefer the country. Inquire in the saddlery store, No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; the best of references from his last place. Any note or message sent to No 900 Broadway, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant book-keeper, or clerk in a grocery store; willing to make himself generally useful; can have good reference from his last employer. Address THOS. M'CORMACK, No. 395 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young man, 24 years of age, a situation in a store or office; writes a good, clear hand; is acquainted with book-keeping, and is not afraid of any kind of work. Address, for three days, H. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young single man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden, and make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in some wholesale and retail store down town; is smart, willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 593 Greenwich-st., rear building, Room No. 16.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 22d st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A TEMPERANCE grocery; wholesale preferred. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address corner Houston and Cannon sts., care Lewis & Woodruff.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGING clerk in a law office, by a young lawyer thoroughly acquainted with practice. He is also a Notary Public. Address R. M., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who has just arrived. He is stout, and willing to work on a farm, and to make himself in any way useful. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS of the Established Church; can be highly recommended; has no objection to country or City; call or address J. F., Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st st., from 12 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man; can take care of a horse and cow; is a good milker; good references. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—ANY PERSON IN want of a man who can do carpenter work and painting, &c., will find a useful man by addressing C. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A first-class mechanic, well acquainted with all kinds of machines, and capable of taking entire charge of any factory, is in want of a situation; has acted as foreman of one of the largest factories in this City. References, first class. Address F. L. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ORDERS for "Moore's Irish Melodies," with accompaniments for the Piano-forte. This is an opportunity seldom met with by agents; the work is gotten up in such a style that it only requires an ordinary man to make first class wages. The publishers are prepared to offer special inducements, the nature of which may be learned on application at Room No. 4, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS AND cook immediately; the lady's maid must understand hair-dressing; the seamstress will be required to cut and fit dresses; and the cook must understand her business in all its branches. Good wages will be paid to suitable persons. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT small children; the man as farmer, and his wife to take charge of the poultry and dairy. Competent persons, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 18 West 25th-st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—PRINT CUTTERS—THREE OR FOUR print cutters, who understand copper work and felting, can find good employment by applying at No. 48 Murray-st. None but first-rate workmen need apply.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at Elizabeth, N. J. None need apply but those having first-rate recommendations. Call only from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 54 Beaver st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse to take charge of two young children. The best references required. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. Wages $8.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT FINISHERS, to work in the shop only; constant work and high prices paid. Apply at LEWIS & SEACORD'S, No. 655 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Howe's Sewing Machine, at McLEAN'S, No. 155 Fulton st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES,' New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—A FAVORITE FARCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BOWERY THEATRE—ONE-EYED SAUL—THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN—THE RED CROW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TIME TRIES ALL—BARNEY THE BARON.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—METROPOLITAN CIRCUS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph. (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we have advices from Liverpool to June 4. They are highly important. A series of hotly-contested conflicts had been fought between the Allies, commanded by King VICTOR EMANUEL, and the Austrians, the latter endeavoring to recover Palestro. The struggle ended in a victory for the Franco-Sardinians; and was followed by a general retrograde movement of the Austrians across the Ticino. GARIBALDI had found it necessary to shelter himself in the hills from the overwhelming force brought against him by the enemy. Later accounts, however, state that he had resumed the offensive, and had recovered possession of Varese and Como. The French head-quarters were at Vercelli, while Gen. NIEL, commanding the left wing, had occupied Novara. The insurrectionary movement in Lombardy was spreading, and the Valtelline had also risen against the Austrians and declared in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL. We have, also, a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival. Serious troubles are stated to exist in European Turkey, and the whole country is believed to be on the eve of revolution. The Liverpool Cotton Market was quite active, and an advance had taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions were lower. Consols were quoted at 93@93½ for both money and account.

Latest Mexican news is received by way of New-Orleans. A pronunciamento by the priests in favor of ZULOAGA had been suppressed by MIRAMON at the Capital, and ZULOAGA is reported to have been imprisoned. The Church had put MIRAMON on trial, but he had arrested the padres, and sent them to Vera Cruz. The town of Morelia had been ravaged by the expedition under MARQUEZ, but he had been subsequently driven out. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much during these proceedings. MIRAMON, who was reported to be at Jalapa, had issued a decree confiscating the importations at Vera Cruz. Our Consul at the Capital was on the point of departing for Vera Cruz, for fear of the rabble of MIRAMON'S army.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday at St. Louis from the gold region in Kansas, confirms in every particular the recent accounts which have reached us concerning the success of the mining operations since the opening of favorable weather. Claims which four weeks ago were considered worthless, were at last accounts commanding from $5,000 to $20,000. Prospecting in the mountains was being vigorously prosecuted, and rich beds were being constantly discovered. Arrivals of emigrants continued large, and the health of the region was good.

The concluding exercises of examination week occurred at West Point, yesterday. A class of twenty-two were graduated. The Hon. JOHN KERR, of North Carolina, delivered the address. Gen. SCOTT was present, but took no active part in the exercises.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, and received a communication from the Police Commissioners asking that the patrol force be increased to 1,500 men. Mr. TWEED offered a resolution acceding to the request, provided that in the selection of men the members of the old force be reappointed without prejudice to their claims for salary. The subject was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The question as to the legality of the recent appointment by the Comptroller of three Tax Commissioners was made the theme of an elaborate report, in which the validity of the appointment was questioned, but not decisively pronounced. That report was ordered to be printed.

The Commissioners for the erection of Arsenals and Armories yesterday awarded the contract for rebuilding the New York Arsenal to Mr. JOSEPH H. GODWIN, of this City. Messrs. HADDON and GEDNEY, STEWART and SMITH, and WILLIAM LAIMBEER, JR., were competitors for the contract. Mr. GODWIN agrees to complete the Arsenal for $29,000, this being the lowest bid, in accordance with the plans and specifications of JOHN W. RITCH, Esq., the Architect, under whose supervision the building will be erected.

The first of two races, in which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were pitted against each other, was run at Fashion Course, yesterday. *Bill Cheatham*, a horse that has never been beaten, won two straight two-mile heats and the race. Time, 3:47¾, 3:42½. They ran for $2,500 a side. Next Friday the same horses contend in three-mile heats for $5,000 aside. At Union Course, *Andy Mulligan* won a trotting match yesterday.

The City Guard celebrated their twenty-sixth anniversary yesterday by an excursion to West Point. They were accompanied by a large number of invited guests, who heartily enjoyed their hospitality.

The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls, took place yesterday at the Institution in Prince-street.

The hearing of the "Old Police" *mandamus* cases was resumed yesterday. Mr. BRADY addressed the Court in a long and able argument. No decision was of course rendered.

Officers CASLEAR and OAKES, of the Brooklyn Police, have within the last few days succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of counterfeiters of United States silver coin, and obtained possession of the implements for the manufacture of the same. The parties arrested are WM. LOOFBORROW, conductor on the Green Point cars, THOMAS J. WILEY, a ticket seller on the Second-avenue cars, above Forty-second-street, for passing spurious ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, and JAMES YOUNG, of No. 375 Eighth-avenue, for manufacturing the same. They were committed yesterday for examination.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Groceries, yet prices were essentially unaltered. Pork was less sought after, than on Monday, though it was obtainable on easier terms. Lard and Beef continued in slack demand at drooping prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR HEARD FROM.—Colonel DELAVAN, the new City Inspector, entertained his political friends at the Pewter-Mug last night, and in the course of a speech, responding to a toast in his honor, he stated that while he remained at the head of the City Inspector's Office, the streets of New-York should be kept clean. It is a most encouraging indication of the new City Inspector's fitness for his office, that he has thus clearly proclaimed that he knows what is expected of him. We will rely on his promise until his own acts shall make it void. He has only to carry out his purpose, and he will be the most notable man in our municipal history, the very Hercules of Corporation Officials.

The Battles of Palestro and Position of the Armies.

The Austrians have won two or three more "victories of Montebello." That is to say, after advancing in force to Robbio, immediately upon the victorious passage of the Sesia by the King of Sardinia, they proceeded to give the Sardinians battle between Robbio and Palestro, and after a series of sanguinary conflicts were forced to fall back, leaving a thousand prisoners behind them, towards the Ticino; the latest intelligence from London even reporting them to have already crossed that river and escaped into Lombardy.

So much we gather from the meagre telegraphic summary of the *Europa's* news, which reached us last night. Further details must be received before we can accurately measure the extent of the damage inflicted upon the Austrian forces by this new series of reverses. The personal gallantry hereditary in the House of Savoy seems to have been displayed in these actions by King VICTOR EMANUEL with a brilliancy which should satisfy the most enthusiastic lover of the romance of war. The sternest republican must feel that in the spectacle of a King leading his people to battle against the brutal invader of their homes, and the insolent aggressor upon their rights, there is a light of antique heroism which may justly rekindle the rather dimmed and tawdry sentiment of loyalty into something of its traditional beauty and force.

Count GYULAI'S boasts of the steadiness of his own troops, and his sneers at the Piedmontese cavalry, do not seem to have been happily timed. The Sardinian horse at Palestro would appear to have done their duty as manfully as all the most authentic accounts assure us they did at Montebello, while the Zouaves have confirmed afresh the general impression of all who witnessed the conflict of the 20th of May, that their terrible skill with the bayonet, and the perfection of their gymnastic drill, leave but little hope of resistance or escape to the Croats and Tyrolese who are thrust into their way. The capture of five pieces of artillery with the bayonet, is a significant indication of the news we are to expect as the campaign of the Emperor continues to develop itself, and the army of France comes fairly into action.

The reader will be struck with the singular resemblance between the leading features of these actions at Palestro and those of the affair of the 20th of May. In the one case as in the other, the Austrians are the attacking party; in the one case as in the other, they retreat from the battle field; in the one case as in the other, they leave a heavy proportion of captives in the enemy's hands. It will probably appear, however, we think, that after the action of Palestro, the allied army was in force sufficient to allow it to pursue the retreating Austrians. For retreat is evidently the Austrian order of the day along their whole Southern line. The attempt to cross the Po by the bridge of Cervesena, about twelve miles east of Cornale, and not more than ten north of the French position at Voghera, was plainly a feint to draw the attention of the French advance; and this attempt it seems was defeated by the Piedmontese peasantry, who, with the advantage of the high river-bank in their favor, were able to protect their own bridge. Varzi, in the province of Bobbio, on the Parmesan frontier, had been abandoned, and Torre Beretti, the extreme Austrian outpost in the Lomellina, near the junction of the Sesia and the Po, and about five miles from the bridge at Valenza. In a word, there would seem to have remained, by the 1st of June, no obstacle to the passage by the French army of the Sesia and the Po, on the whole line from Sale and Cambio by Valenza and Casale to Vercelli, at which latter place the Imperial head-quarters were already established. At the same time the corps of General NIEL had been pushed northward, in support of the Lombard movements of GARIBALDI, as far as Novara, about one day's march from the Lago Maggiore; and the Austrians had been defeated at Sesto Calende, which place commands the point at which the Ticino issues from the Lago Maggiore, and is but thirty-four miles distant from Milan. GARIBALDI himself, after being once driven by General URBAN from Varese and Como, had rallied, returned, worsted the Austrians, and again occupied both of these places.

The whole tenor of the news by the *Europa* fully confirms the impressions conveyed by our correspondence of May 22 from the seat of war, in which we were informed that while the line of the French army were looking for an advance in force upon Piacenza and Pavia, the older officers thought the time not come for an irruption into Lombardy, and anticipated a movement upon the Austrian flank in the Lomellino, with the object of bringing on an action before the enemy could reach the Ticino. That movement has evidently been accomplished; and the chances are now very strongly in favor of an occupation of Milan by the French army before the middle of the present month.

The German Democracy on the War.

Certain of our contemporaries have fallen into the bad habit of carrying their partisan politics into every question which engages their attention, and who are accordingly devoting themselves to the cause of Austrian tyranny in Italy in the belief that by so doing they may propitiate the German vote of America, will do well to remember that the German policy of Austria is not wholly unknown to the Germans on this side of the water; and that the Treaties of Vienna are not so holy in the sight of all German Democrats as utterly to obscure their sense of the wrongs inflicted by those treaties upon the Italian people and the law of nations.

The remark made by HERR SIMSON, Ex-President of the German Parliament, in the Prussian Chambers on the 12th of May last, that 'Prussia can never consent to make war under the leadership of Austria, because Prussia can no more cease to be truly German than Austria can succeed in becoming so," has found many echoes in the Democratic Press of German America. The *New-Yorker Demokrat* of Monday, in its leading article, devoted itself to a very un-Austrian examination of the "Treaties of 1815," for the express purpose of proving the very demonstrable truth, that those treaties were only a "Princely plot against the Peoples," and would consequently not be worth saving, had they not already been destroyed a dozen times over by the very Princes who framed them. The inference which the *Demokrat* draws from the present complication is, not that Germany ought to fall upon France for the sake of attempting the salvation of Austria, but that Europe ought to fall upon "haughty England," who has "coqueted with the peoples of Europe," and "now insults the Tuscan flag;" who has made the subjugation of the Continental policy the one aim of her policy; who has "denounced before all mankind the despotism of BOMBA, the Pope and Austria; and now is ready to interfere for the defence of those very treaties which were meant to make those despotisms eternal!"

The Consular System.

Professor WILSON used to say that an "unpaid contributor" was *ex vi terminis* an ass; and we published yesterday a South American letter which proves, beyond question, that the same thing may be predicated with perfect accuracy of unpaid Consuls. Lamentable though the fact may appear, it is no less a fact—that men do nothing well for which they receive no pay; and if they work for nothing, as a general rule their work will be worth exactly what they receive. Lord MANSFIELD, who could hardly be called a fool, was so sensible of the truth of this proposition, that he did not venture to exempt himself from its operation; and regularly whenever he did any legal business for himself, protected himself from his own negligence or inefficiency by taking a good fee out of his purse, and putting it into his waistcoat pocket. His judgment, it may be said, was based on his experience of lawyers, but the experience of mankind testifies that the same may be alleged of all callings and professions. Men never serve themselves so well as when they make money by it, and *à fortiori*, they will never serve other people so well as when they are properly paid for it. The United States Government seems, however, to have glimpses of human nature with which nobody else has ever been favored, and has apparently arrived at the singular conclusion, that although the smallest regard to the efficiency of the public service requires that all functionaries at home, both civil and military, should receive handsome remuneration for their labors, the laborer cannot properly be so well represented abroad as by men who represent it for nothing and "find themselves." We pay a good deal of attention to the selection of Ministers at the leading capitals and courts of the world, supply them with a reasonable, though hardly with an ample remuneration for their labor, and the means of making a decent figure before foreigners. Yet we have never, so far as we know, professed to do this out of love for the envoys themselves. It is not our affection for Mr. MASON or Mr. DALLAS, that causes us to pay them for attending to our business, presenting us at court, and living respectably at Paris and London; but our desire that any man who represents the American Republic should represent it worthily and decorously. It does not seem to have occurred to us, however, that for the one Minister whose doings give foreigners a notion of what sort of a nation we are, at least ten Consuls are either doing us no credit at all, or absolutely degrading us. We are known by our envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary in some half dozen great cities; but we are known through our Consuls in 433 centres of trade and commerce and population in various parts of the habitable globe. Moreover, it may be safely said that the Consul's every-day duties are of more real importance than those of his diplomatic superiors. The envoy rises into practical consequence only on very rare occasions. Our political relations with most foreign Powers are of the slenderest kind; and, in fact, if it were not for the periodical "British outrage," very few of our Ambassadors would have anything more exciting to do than to recognize new Governments, give balls on the Fourth of July, and present the notability of America to the nobility of Europe. There are few ports of the world, however, with which our commercial relations are not closely knitted, and the care, cultivation and protection of these relations, of the property they involve, and of the vast number of American citizens who are engaged in their maintenance, are almost entirely in the hands of our Consuls. Our national interests, in short, are daily in their keeping. Our citizens abroad are constantly dependent on them for advice and assistance in very trying and critical positions. And yet it appears that "one hundred and thirty-three principal Consular officers maintained in all parts of the world for the protection of American commerce and trade," have their zeal in our services stimulated and rewarded by the tremendous expenditure of $150,000 per annum upon the whole number, or a little more than eleven hundred dollars per man, of salary! These, however, are the favored few. The whole consular force of the United States amounts, as we have said, to 433, so that 300 of that force work for nothing, and support themselves into the bargain. Of course, it is not to be expected that respectable, honorable men should devote their whole time to the service of the United States for nothing, and respectable men are therefore by no means ambitious of our employment. The consequence is that the 300 unpaid servants of the public who maintain our rights and represent our character in foreign ports, must in the nature of things be expected to partake in various proportions of the knave and the fool. There is no reason under heaven why they should sacrifice their own interests to ours, but it is at least human and natural that they should sacrifice our interests to their own. If they neglected their business for the transaction of that of the people of the United States, we should dismiss them for their extreme simplicity; and in order to avoid any such damaging imputation, they take our Consulships and use them as a means of pushing the sale of their wares. Many of the individuals whom we select for this duty of representing us *gratis*, are rumsellers, gamblers and peddlers of small "notions." There is nothing in the nature of these pursuits to which we can offer any legal objection, but we must say we think there are some objections to their being carried on by the same persons who hold the office of United States Consul, and under the protection of the United States flag. We think that if two or three hundred thousand dollars more would enable us to dispense with the Consular services of corner-grocery-men and peddlers, the money would be well laid out. The Star Spangled Banner unhappily is compelled in the ordinary course of things to wave not merely over the "home of the brave," but also over the heads of a good many scoundrels of various callings and degrees; but we can think of a great variety of reasons why it should not be officially condemned to throw its halo over bad liquors at "wholesale and retail," or to shelter the merchandise of strolling Jews from Custom-house curiosity in foreign ports. Surely we are rich enough to indulge in the luxury of Consuls above the rank of vagabond adventurers.

England has recently subjected her whole Consular system to a grave and thorough revision, and, by adopting various modifications from the admirable Consular arrangements of France, is in a fair way to put herself at a great advantage over us in all quarters of the world. In South America and Asia, especially, where the Consular character ought to partake in a measure of the dignity of the immortal name it wears, and to serve the diplomatic as well as the commercial wants of the nation, our citizens and their property are constantly driven to the shameful necessity of taking refuge, from the incompetency or the impotence of their own representative, under the flags of Great Britain or of France. It is quite time that this state of things should be seriously taken up and honestly dealt with in a spirit of judicious reform.

ANOTHER ACT OF THE MEXICAN MELODRAMA.—A blundering dispatch from New-Orleans, received yesterday, affords a glimpse of a new and startling state of things at the City of Mexico. That chosen son of the Church and defender of the faith, President MIRAMON, has, it is represented, quarreled with the hierarchy, and, after repressing an effort of that body at revolution, has sent the priests to Vera Cruz, and ZULOAGA, their elected leader, to prison. An event of this character was not to be anticipated even from anomalous Mexico. For Mexican conservatism to attempt to subsist without the cordial alliance and support of the clergy is, of course, the merest madness of faction. There is in Mexico no middle ground between the ultraism of the Liberals and the ultraism of the Church. The strength of the moderate party was fairly measured by ROBLES, in his attempted revolution of last winter. He failed, because all the men whose aid he counted upon, and whose votes were to place him in the dictatorship, gave their voices to MIRAMON, on the ground of the unquestionable subserviency of the young chieftain to the clerical interest. It may, indeed, be doubted whether a moderate party in a Spanish American republic is possible at all; or, in more general terms, whether tropical heat and temperate politics are reconcilable under any conditions. No example of the kind has thus far been furnished by our Mexican neighbors; and without the sudden evolution of such a phenomenon, the present movement of MIRAMON must end in his early overthrow. His popularity has been built upon his reputation for prowess and piety. The Vera Cruz expedition, with its ignominious result, has imperiled his fame as a soldier; his conflict with the church must disqualify him as a saint. As there is no other capital for him to trade upon, it is needless to say that bankruptcy is inevitable.

ROYAL DUKES IN DISGRACE.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes. Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. MARY ANN CLARKE. This disgraceful act did not, however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief at the Horse-Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesome contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.

EXTRAORDINARY POSTING.—One of our evening contemporaries in this City deserves singular credit for its success in stimulating the French mail service to new and brilliant feats. It published yesterday evening a letter from the "seat of war," dated Alessandria, May 28, which must have arrived by the *Fulton* at this port, and must consequently have been mailed at Paris six hours before the sailing of the steamer from Havre on the 31st. The latest *telegraphic* date brought by this arrival from Alessandria is the 30th of May, and as the time usually consumed by the fast mail service from Genoa to Paris is nearly three days, it is clear that, for the sake of furnishing the readers of our enterprising contemporary with their *quantum* of "latest intelligence," the *Messageries Impériales* must have run a high-pressure caloric boat from Genoa to Marseilles, and a "lightning express" from Marseilles to the capital.

Academy of Music.

In every other country but this the efforts of accomplished amateurs in the cause of charity receive at least a kindly and liberal recognition from the public. Here that august body seems to be utterly indifferent to any impulse of mere generosity. It demands its money's worth. To mention the word amateur, is in point of fact to depreciate an entertainment. Last night there was an extraordinary performance at the Academy of Music, that is to say, a performance in aid of a deserving charity—the Woman's Hospital. The opera of the "Puritans" was played, with all the best artists of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S company in the male parts, and an American lady, of the highest social distinction, as *Elvira*. The house should have been crowded to its greatest capacity; it was scarcely half filled. Mad. DE FERUSAC possesses a light and beautiful voice. It has received the best of cultivation, and is extremely elegant in quality, and brilliant in facility. The lady's performance of the *rôle* was good, and merited, on artistic grounds, much of the hearty applause bestowed on it by an audience, scandalous in numbers, but devoted and enthusiastic in feeling. The performance, indeed, was in every respect a success; the failure of the evening being with the patrons and patronesses who gave their names to the enterprise without ever lending it their presence.

On Friday next Mr. STRAKOSCH will take his benefit, when "Norma" will be played, with CORTESI as the Druidess.

Arrival of a Suspected Slaver.

THE CAPTAIN DIES OF A BROKEN HEART.

The bark *Orion*, which was seized on suspicion that she was engaged in the slave traffic, arrived at this port last evening, and was anchored under the guns of the Navy-yard. She is from Congo River, Africa, from whence she sailed 50 days ago, in charge of Lieutenants DALLAS and CAMPBELL. On the 25th of May, Captain JOHN E. HANNA, of the *Orion*, died, as is said, of a broken heart.

THE NEW CITY INSPECTOR.—Col. DELAVAN the new City Inspector, received and entertained his friends last evening at the Pewter Mug, where a bountiful collation was spread, of which a number of the prominent members of the Democratic Party partook. Speeches were made by Capt. RYNDERS, Col. DUNLAP, Ex-Sheriff JOHN WILSON, W. N. BROWN, Esq., and others. In response to a toast, Col. DELAVAN stated in the most emphatic manner, that he would enter upon the duties of his office as little embarrassed as regards its patronage, or the manner in which its affairs should be conducted, *as any other man who had ever received a like position.* It would be his endeavor so to conduct the business of such a very important department of the City Government, that on his retirement therefrom, he would merit the esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens. Upon one thing he was fully determined—*that the streets of New-York should be kept clean*, and that, if necessary to effect that purpose, the whole energy and force of the office would be directed most especially to its consummation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Troubles in Texas—Our Mexican Relations—The French Mission—The Administration and the European War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

Information lately received here by the Government has excited serious apprehensions as to the public peace in Texas. At least two thousand men had assembled near the reservation to attack the Indians. Secretary FLOYD has ordered the commander of that military department to furnish the largest possible escort he can spare, to conduct the Indians to the Choctaw Lease, in the Indian Territory. Advices to Commissioner GREENWOOD report a serious skirmish on the 23d ult. between the Indians and the whites.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, due last Saturday, excites hopes with the Administration that Mr. MCLANE was about concluding a treaty with Mexico, and had delayed the steamer in which to dispatch it, this being her last trip.

Reliable information has been received here that NAPOLEON trusts all Mexican questions entirely to GABRIAC, his Minister, his own attention being monopolized by the European war.

Letters from London speak of the probable recall of OTWAY.

Señor BERANDIERAN left here yesterday for New-York, having first advertised Señor ROBLE'S furniture for sale at auction. He delivered a portion of the archives of the Legation to Señor MATA before leaving.

Viscount TREILLARD and Señor MOLINA are absent in New-York.

Major BELGER, Ordnance-Master United States Army, leaves this week for Fort Smith, to purchase $50,000 worth of horses.

Lieut. IVES is overhauling the National Monument, and active operations will be resumed at an early day.

Mr. SLIDELL'S friends here deny that he has accepted the French Mission. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The Light-house Board has purchased of the Navy Department the steamer *Arctic*, which had become unfit for naval service. It is to be converted into a light-boat, and anchored to warn mariners off Rattlesnake Shoals, near Charleston, S. C.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will be held within the environs of Chicago on the 12th of September.

Commander LIVINGSTON has been ordered to the command of the receiving-ship at Boston, *vice* STODDARD, who is detached on account of his being sick.

The views of the Administration on the subject of neutral rights will soon be transmitted to Mr. DALLAS, and by him communicated to the British Government. Copies of the dispatch will also be furnished our Ministers at other European Courts, after the manner of Secretary MARCY'S instructions to Minister BUCHANAN, (while the latter represented the United States in Great Britain,) with reference to the declaration of maritime law, in 1855, by Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, but dissented to by our Government.

The brief letter of Secretary CASS, relative to the risks incurred by naturalized citizens of the United States in returning to their native land, having occasioned much misconstruction, a document is in course of preparation defining the exact position of the Administration on that subject, and as to how far such citizens are entitled to the protection of this Government.

It is now positively ascertained that there is no truth in the report of Mr. SLIDELL being appointed Minister to France.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Miramon Declares Against the Church—Zuloaga Imprisoned—Defeat of Marquez—Outrages at Morelia—American Citizens in Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 13.

Late and important news from Mexico is to hand.

MIRAMON is reported to have suppressed a pronunciamiento by the priests in favor of ZULOAGA, at the Capital on the 23d ult. The church tried MIRAMON, but the padres were arrested and sent to Vera Cruz. The Liberals were encouraged.

MARQUEZ'S expedition against Morelia had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged, and the women stripped and whipped in the effort to make them point out hidden treasure. The Americans and other foreigners suffered much loss.

MIRAMON had decreed the importations at Vera Cruz confiscated, and modified the *ad valorem* duties.

Mr. LANE was at Vera Cruz on the 30th.

MIRAMON is reported to have been at Jalapa with 250 men.

Señor BONILLA issued a decree on the 26th, in which he says that Mr. BUCHANAN'S recognition of the Juarez party is not responsible,(?) and that Americans are not accountable for his acts.

Consul BLACK was reported to be going to Vera Cruz for safety from the rabble of the army.

Gen. COBAS is reported at Oajaca, and parties advise people not to cross the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

ZULOAGA is reported to have been imprisoned by MIRAMON.

[We give this telegraphic enigma for what it is worth, which is, perhaps, little. The obvious confusion is due partly to the reporter, and partly to the telegraph.—ED.]

Further Accounts from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. SWINBURNE arrived here to-day from Leavenworth with $600 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. He says a much larger amount might have been got, but the miners were asking $20 per ounce, which price purchasers thought too high.

The Leavenworth *Times* says the accounts from the mines continue encouraging. Claims, which, four weeks ago, were considered worthless, are now commanding from five to twenty thousand dollars. Mr. GREGORY had sold his claim for $21,000. Several other claims in the same lead had changed hands at prices ranging from seven hundred to seven thousand dollars. The snow had disappeared from the mountains, and prospecting was being vigorously conducted; new rich leads were being constantly discovered. At Gregory's Diggings, miners were making from twenty-five to a hundred dollars each per day.

Arrivals of emigrants from the States continue large, and all push immediately for the mountains. The health of the mining region was good, and the spirits of the miners excellent.

HORACE GREELEY was expected at Denver City the day after the date of our advices.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The hearing before Judge AMES upon the petition of Lieutenant MARIN, to set aside the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, was commenced this morning in the Probate Court-room. Messrs. CHOATE, B. R. CURTIS and J. R. LOTHROP, are counsel for Mr. MARIN, and B. F. THOMAS and J. L. ENGLISH for the heirs sustaining the will. The deposition of Mrs. HENRIETTE THORNDIKE, wife of deceased, was introduced. to the family's returning to Boston to reside permanently. The further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

Two Murders.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 14.

The *Times*, of to-day, publishes full details of two murders in the eastern part of this County. One of the victims is the notorious MARVIN GREEN, the parish bully, and the other SOLOMON RIMA, who was killed by his father, GEORGE RIMA, the mail carrier between Richmond and Redfield.

The German Singing Festival.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 14.

The Germans are holding a festival at the Cattle-Show grounds, to-day, and the throng of men, women, and children, is immense. Lager-bier drinking is a prominent incident in the festivities, and dancing to excellent music is kept up with great spirit.

The Ship Onward.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The ship *Onward*, FLANDERS, from Boston, with a cargo of ice for Guayaquil, arrived off that port April 10, but found it blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, who refused to let the ship enter the port. She put into Callao, where she arrived May 10.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 14.

In our Legislature, to-day, the bill prohibiting banks paying interest on deposits was defeated. Both branches have agreed to adjourn on the 25th inst.

False Report of a Freshet.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 14.

There is no truth in the report that there has been a freshet along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Annual Examination.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES—DAILY ROUTINE—THE CHANGE TO FOUR YEARS—PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

DAILY ROUTINE.

It is a pity that the patriotic young gentlemen who are so desirous of "playing soger" could not each one of them spend a few days here, under all the irksome regulations of cadet life, before they secure their final appointment. Could they do so, innumerable journeys to Washington to wait upon the President might be spared them, and Members of Congress would be saved the infliction of frequent pressing epistles and friendly calls. For the benefit of these aspirants, let me give a sketch of the doings of a single day, with the preliminary statement that the regulations and rules for the government of the Academy are contained in an eighty-two paged, clearly printed duodecimo pamphlet. At 5 o'clock during the Summer, and at 6 and 6½ during the Winter, the reveille is sounded. Then there is dressing in hot haste. Bed clothes are to be put away, and the room is to be arranged for inspection within half an hour. The mattress must be folded up at the foot of the bed. Then the sheets are to be folded and put on top, with the comfortable, the pile making a perpendicular edge at the outside. The shoes, which are not worn must occupy the prescribed place beneath the bed; books must know their places on their shelves so well that they would go to them of their own accord, could they be endowed with sudden vitality; stockings, pants and other garments must be stowed away day after day in the same identical places, and muskets must be ranged in the rack which is placed in one corner of the room for their accommodation. Any deviation from these regulations, however slight, is noticed by the practised eye of the first class officer when he makes his tour of inspection, half an hour after reveille, for he is obliged to sign certificates setting forth the condition in which he finds each room. Until 7 o'clock the cadets are supposed to study. Many, however, especially when their rooms are cool, slip under cover after the officer has passed on his rounds, and snatch a quiet snooze. Half an hour is then allowed for breakfast. At 7½ there is guard mounting, and then comes the first half hour of recreation. At 8 o'clock class parade occurs, and from then until 1 o'clock the cadets are occupied with recitations and study, the bugle warning the different divisions of the several classes at each hour of the duties which await performance. At 1 o'clock, all are called to dinner. Thirty minutes before 2 o'clock is allowed for recreation, and at that hour there is another class parade. The next two hours are occupied in study, and from four until sunset the time is set apart for the various military exercises and recreation. At sunset there is a general parade. Immediately afterwards comes supper, and in thirty minutes the "call to quarters" sounds. Until the "tattoo beat" at half past nine the time is spent in study, and at ten o'clock every light must be extinguished. Of course there are various ways devised now and then for evading these rules, but few care to risk any flagrant violation of them. While the cadets are in quarters they manage to slip from one room to another, but none dare show themselves on the plain. Then after ten o'clock in the evening all sorts of devices are resorted to in order to make sure of an extra hour of wakefulness. Windows are carefully blanketed to shut in every ray of light, that the doings may be known only to those inside. If deficiencies in the regular fare are then made up by feats in cookery, which would astonish SOYER himself, each one counts it so much gained. But woe betide the one detected in such flagrant transgression as this. Such is but an outline of the day's work; but imagine it repeated day after day, and month after month, for five years, with no interruption but that which Sunday gives, and it seems strange that so many graduate as eventually do. At the end of the first two years there is a furlough of several weeks, this being the only time during the course in which the cadet is allowed to leave the Academy. There are endless opportunities during the military exercises for incurring demerits. In the first year, however, officenees count one third less than at any other time, and are not recorded at all before the 15th of July, each class being supposed to enter on the first of that month, and each succeeding year spent at the Academy every offence or infraction of any rule is considered more blameable, so that in the second year it incurs two, in the third year three, in the fourth year four, and in the fifth year five demerit marks. If any cadet incurs 100 in six months, he is declared deficient in conduct. During the encampment, which extends from the conclusion of the annual examination in June until the end of August, the discipline is equally rigid, though more time is given to leisure.

For all this drilling the cadets receive $30 per month. From this sum they are required to pay for board $9 to $10 per month, and for washing $2. Other expenses, as clothing, &c., &c., consume nearly the whole of this allowance. By the strictest economy some manage, during the five years' course, to save $100. Nothing, however, is paid over to them until they graduate. The officers take good care that the cadets shall have no opportunity of indulging in luxuries. Their fare is of the plainest kind, and there is but a solitary refreshment saloon near by where their presence is at all tolerated by the powers that be. Here they are allowed to expend $1 a month in the luxuries of the season, but when strawberries and ice cream cost 25 cents a dish, the young gentlemen are not particularly liable to be enervated by indulgence. They linger longingly at times around the dining-room of the hotel, but are never allowed on any pretext to enter its sacred precincts.

THE CHANGE FROM FOUR TO FIVE YEARS.

Allusion to the present length of the course brings to mind a grievance of which the class next to that which graduates complains most sorely. Previous to the time of JEFFERSON DAVIS the course of instruction occupied four years. Secretary D. extended it to five years, and it remained at that limit until Oct. 11, 1858, when Secretary FLOYD abridged it again. Of course, when the first change was made, the upper class had to be divided, so that there might be five instead of four classes in the institution. Those above eighteen were allowed to graduate with four years' study, and those under that age were required to remain. Last year, when this order was countermanded, the two upper classes were consolidated, that which had been here the shortest time going under the title of the second division of the first class. They pursued the same studies, however, and at the present time are equally advanced with those who are to graduate. While they were looking forward to an early release from the institution, an order arrived from Washington, again extending the term to five years. Before it was given, the cadets had made all their arrangements to leave. Their outfits had been ordered, friends were anticipating them, and more than all, the "plebes," or candidates for the cadetships to be vacated, were already appointed. The class sent on a remonstrance to Washington, setting forth these facts, but it of course received no attention, though it is understood that the officers of the institution bore their testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the class had gone through all their studies, encouraged by the prospect of their early discharge, and indorsed their qualifications to perform any of the duties which would regularly be imposed upon them. What course the class will pursue for the next year is uncertain. There are but two books, a treatise on *Outpost* and *Artillery Tactics*, which remain for them to study, and the time regularly allotted for the mastery of them is three weeks. They have some anticipation that the Board of Visitors will recommend that they be discharged before June; but there is hardly good ground for hope. With three weeks' notice the class could be prepared for examination. The disappointment falls still more heavily on those who had secured their appointment to the cadetships to be vacated. One came on from Washington Territory, supposing, of course, that his appointment was valid. What was his surprise on arriving here to find that it had been cancelled. Others who had given up their regular business in order to prepare for their preliminary examinations, have been thrown out without any assurance of being appointed to the next vacancies. Indeed, in many cases no such promise could be made, as by next year the candidates will some of them have completed their twenty-first year, when it will be impossible for them to enter the Academy. As an additional evidence of President BUCHANAN'S strict impartiality as regards favors shown to his native State, I may mention that 13 cadets were appointed to enter the Academy the present year from Pennsylvania and 12 from New-York. When the order was issued which made it necessary to revoke some of these appointments, *three* of the Pennsylvanians and *seven* of the New-Yorkers were cancelled.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

But few alterations or additions worthy of note have been made at the Point during the past year. Colonel DELAFIELD is continually making improvements in the grounds. He is now having old Fort Clinton repaired. A number of interesting trophies have been placed in the chapel. Secured in the wall, on one side of the building, are two cannon which were taken from the English during the Revolution. They were presented by the Continental Congress to General GREENE, and were sent by his heirs to the Academy for safe keeping. Near them are two flags which were captured during the Revolution, and which the Continental Congress presented to General WASHINGTON; and three which were taken from the English Colonel BUTLER in the Valley of Wyoming. On the opposite wall are guns captured from the Mexicans at Monterey, Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico and Resaca de la Palma, together with various Mexican colors taken in these and other battles. Tablets which bear the names of the Major-Generals of the Revolution have also been inserted in the walls.

THE CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

To-day the weather has been in striking contrast with that of yesterday. The cold drizzling rain has yielded to a warm bright sun. Visitors throng the grounds inspecting the library, gymnasium, batteries, &c. In the morning ten poor unfortunates who had failed in their first examination, were again called before the Academic Board for another trial. Seven of them, it is said, were successful, and will continue to pursue their studies with their class. Before 5 o'clock the friends of the graduating class began to make their way to the library building where the diplomas were to be awarded. The Board of Visitors, the Academic Board and the Graduating Class occupied the platform. Gen. SCOTT was also present, and occupied a seat upon the right of Col. DELAFIELD, Commandant of the Post. Gen. SCOTT was, of course, welcomed with all the honors due his rank. In the body of the house and in the galleries were visitors and other members of the other classes in the Academy. The band stationed in the gallery opposite the stage prefaced and interspersed the performances with various national airs. After prayers, adapted to the occasion, had been read by the Chaplain, Colonel DELAFIELD arose and announced to the President of the Board of Visitors that the duty devolved upon himself of presenting the diplomas which would recommend the members of the graduating class to the Secretary of War for the different grades, the duties of which the Academic Board considered them best qualified to discharge. As Colonel D. then called the individual members of the class by name, each one came forward and received his diploma. Cadets Merril, Lockett, Collins and Reese were recommended for any division of the army, viz: Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry; Cadets Wagner, Beckham and Wright for any grade but that of Engineers; Cadets Bush, Gunther, Carling, Hardin, Baker, Hall, Stone, Crilley and Anderson for all grades but that of Engineers and Topographical Engineers; and Cadets Stoughton Carlton, Wheeler, Upham and Arnold for the Infantry Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

The presentation of diplomas having been concluded, Col. JOHNSTON, President of the Board of Visitors, on behalf of the Board, expressed the gratification the members of it had experienced from the successful examinations to which they had listened, and from the general proficiency displayed by the cadets in the various exercises which they had passed through.

The Band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," and a fife and drum in the rear of the stage followed with the "Bold Soldier Boy," amid much merriment.

Col. DELAFIELD then introduced Hon. JOHN KERR, who had been invited to address the Graduating Class. The members of the class stood during Mr. KERR's address.

ADDRESS BY MR. KERR.

Mr. K. said that those whom he addressed were inexperienced, that temptations of every sort would assail them. Ambition, the fault of men and angels, would entice them from the paths of virtue, and they needed to be warned. They had not less the character of the citizen than that of the soldier to sustain. All the duties of the former would devolve upon them. CORNELIA, the Roman matron, pointed to her sons when asked where were her jewels. So the nation must point to her sons as the source of her chief glory. Not overlooking this consideration he who, is but little lower than the angels in the estimation of his countrymen—the father of his country—thought of instituting here an institution for the education of youth. [Applause.] But those whom he addressed must not imagine they had this day completed their education as citizens or soldiers. When they left this institution, should they neglect to improve their advantages it would be better for them them that they had never been here. Should they do so they would be worthy o the scorn of their countrymen. This is where so many of the youths fail. One of the greatest orators our country has produced, has said that to live after we die we must be willing to die while we live. You must be willing to practice self-denial [Applause.] Pleasures must be trampled upon by the soldier who would gain distinction. Mr. KERR proceeded to say that it was difficult on such occasions as these to say anything new. Should those whom he addressed plunge themselves into danger from misguided judgment as did some of the great men gone, they would forfeit esteem. He could never admire the genius of MURAT for it was rash, not prudent. He would admire the bravery of NAPOLEON, who, when he saw his columns wavering, rushed to their head, and moved them to renew the contest by appeals to their patriotism. [Applause.] Europeans might say WASHINGTON was over-praised, but his character could not be too often contemplated by the young. He opened a career of glory to you which NAPOLEON would envy. His prudence and caution on every occasion could not be too highly commended. While Congress was filled with those endeavoring to traduce him, he stood calm and firm. Were it not for the fear he had of violating one of the cardinal canons of good taste, the Speaker said he could allude to another officer whose example was well worthy of emulation. [The allusion to Gen. SCOTT drew forth hearty applause.] But the soldier must regard honor in everything he did. So must the statesman. The mere politician may figure for a day or an hour, but it is determined by God in His wisdom that his reputation must be short lived. The soldier returning from fields of glory might be called upon to discharge high civil duties, and the speaker appealed to those whom he addressed to cling to a high sense of the soldier's honor. Let them look to this—let them know that the thunderings of discord of which they heard were not the thunders of heaven, but the impotent ravings of madmen. [Applause.] Who in this beautiful valley, where he was surrounded by memories of GEORGE WASHINGTON and BENEDICT ARNOLD, could be a traitor to his country. He must apologize to them for alluding to such topics. They were ungraceful. He only spoke of them to bring out the character of the true hero in stronger contrast. But, after all, they should first cultivate elevated religious sentiments, for "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

In casting his eye over the names of the dead who had been educated here, he could not help thinking with what high hopes they had started out into the world. But they can never die. They will live where nothing like traduction or slander can ever approach them. Emulate their example. Be honest and upright and above all meanness. In spite of an indisposition which had hung around him for days, and which had especially troubled him upon this occasion, the speaker said he had ventured to address them a few words of advice, which he hoped would not pass unheeded. [Long continued applause.]

The audience left the chapel while the band were discoursing eloquent music.

In the evening the cadets of the graduating class were to take part for the last time in the general parade, and the exercises were to conclude with a display of fireworks, many of which were manufactured by members of the class.

To-morrow the cadets go into camp, where they will continue until August 28.

As an item of interest to graduates, I may state that arrangements are now in progress for the publication of a new edition of Capt. CULLOM's *Register.*

W——G.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the City Guard.

The City Guard, Captain HALLICK, renowned as the *élite* military company of the City, celebrated yesterday the twenty sixth anniversary of their organization, by an excursion to West Point, on the steamboat *Erie*, chartered for that purpose. A large number of invited guests accompanied them, including Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, son of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM, one of the heroes of the Crimean War; Colonel VAN BUREN, Colonel DOWLING, Major SKIDMORE, the Rev. JOHN GRAY, Chaplain to the Military Academy; Captain LOVELL and the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. The *Erie*, under the conduct of Captain RAY, was well chosen for the excursion, being a capacious and admirably well ordered boat.

Shortly after 8 A. M., the City Guard left their armory, and marched down Broadway, paying the honor of a salute to the Milwaukee Light Guard at the Astor house. Thence they proceeded to the foot of Chambers-street, where they embarked on board the *Erie*, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and about a hundred invited guests. A six-pounder on board announced their departure, and at each successive town or village on the river, the said piece of ordnance noted their arrival, and gave a hearty salute in passing. At Sunnyside the City Guard did honor to literature by saluting WASHINGTON IRVING.

On reaching the landing at West Point, the Guard and their guests marched to Cozzens' Hotel, where they were received informally by General SCOTT, who, on the occasion of the annual examination of the Cadets, is at present staying at Cozzens'. On returning to the boat a handsome dinner was served on deck under the awning. Speeches and songs were then in order, the toasts being announced by Private LAWRENCE BURKE, in the following order:

1. *The Governor of the State of New-York*; responded to eloquently by Col. DOWLING.
2. *The Day we Celebrate*; responded to by Captain HALLICK.
3. *The Militia of the United States*; to which the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS replied.
4. *The past Commanders of the City Guard*; eloquently responded to by Capt. FERRIS.
5. *The flag of the City Guard, the gift of the New-England Guard of Boston*; to which Paymaster HENRIQUES replied.

Many other toasts followed, eliciting appropriate speeches. A song to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," composed by Dr. F. W. FISHER, Surgeon to the City Guard, was sung by the whole Guard, the band accompanying them. A voluntary toast in honor of the "Army and Navy of Great Britain," was responded to by Lord CONYNGHAM, who said that though he had been but six weeks in the United States, he had already seen enough to convince him that the the Americans were justly renowned for their hospitality. In all his travels he had never been so continuously and kindly treated, and when he returned to England he would proudly tell his friends of the day spent on the Hudson River in the steamboat *Erie*, with the New-York City Guard. This brief but cordial speech was received with loud applause. A feature of the convivialities was the entertainment afforded by Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT, "Jeemes Pipes, of Pipesville," one of the invited guests. His declamation of TENNYSON's "Charge of the Light Brigade" was very effective.

The City Guard will lose none of their well-deserved renown by the anniversary of yesterday. It was in every way worthy of them as the crack military corps of the City. On their return they were received by the second Company of Seventh Regiment, and escorted, with due military honors, to their Armory.

FATAL CASUALTY ON A STEAMSHIP.—Mr. WEBSTER, who was employed as deck hand on board the steamship *Jura*, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received by a bale of cotton falling upon him. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of accidental death.

The Turf.

TWO-MILE RACE FOR $5,000 AT FASHION COURSE—TAR RIVER BEATEN BY BILL CHEATHAM—THE TROT YESTERDAY AND THE TROT TO-DAY.

Immediately after the indefinite postponement of the last of the Union Association Races at Eclipse Course, Saturday, in one of which *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham* were to have contended for a purse of $1,000 in three mile heats, the owners of these horses came together, and, after considerable discussion, arranged that they should be matched against each other in two races to be run at Fashion Course—one for $5,000, two mile heats; and the other for $10,000, three-mile heats. Both horses had won purses at the late meeting of the Union Jockey Club. *Bill Cheatham*, on the first day of the meeting, was the victor of the handicap, in one heat of a mile and a half, and *Tar River* on the second day outran *Bill Dearing*, *Slasher* and *Eglis*, in the great four-mile race. *Bill Cheatham* had a reputation as a racer in short heats, and *Tar River* was especially celebrated for what he had achieved in trials of speed that put his endurance to the test. It was for this reason that the two horses were matched for two races, the conditions of which we have mentioned; and while with many the success of *Bill Cheatham* in the two-mile race was a foregone conclusion, it was deemed equally probable that *Tar River* would lead him in the three-mile heats.

The first race took place yesterday. The attendance at Fashion Course was by no means large; if there was as many as five hundred persons there, all told, we are greatly mistaken in our calculation. Probably the warm weather and the indications of a shower, kept many away who would otherwise have been among the spectators; but the absence of the many will, perhaps, be more accurately accounted for by the assumption that they were reserving their holiday for the occasion of the great trot at Eclipse Course. *Bill Cheatham* was greatly the favorite at the start; his admirers offered $100 to $80 that he would win the race, and few would bet against him even with these odds. It was said that *Tar River* was "a little out of sorts," and not well over the fatigue of his four-mile encounter.

At a little after 3 o'clock the horses were called, and the grooms led them back and forth, well blanketed, beneath the sweltering sun; they perspired freely, and before the race began. A few minutes later came the order to mount. *Bill Cheatham's* jockey wore a blue jacket and red cap; the colors of *Tar River's* rider were red and white, in stripes. The Judges told the jockeys to endeavor to come up well together for the start, for if the horses were not almost side by side at the outset, the word would not be given. Their words were well heeded, and the first effort for the start was successful. *Bill Cheatham* was a little bit ahead, and *Tar River* had the inside of the track. Hardly had they left the Judge's stand, when *Bill Cheatham* began to take the lead, and when they reached the quarter pole he was a length ahead. Between that point and the half-mile pole he increased the gap to three lengths, and with this interval between them the horses galloped down the home stretch. When they passed the stand *Bill Cheatham* was two lengths in advance of his competitor. Loud acclamations were sent after him as he passed on towards the quarter pole again. When he gained it he was full four lengths ahead, and in the course of the next quarter of a mile he gained another length; but on the last quarter *Tar River* made an effort to overtake him. *Bill Cheatham* reached the goal first, and won the heat by two lengths. Time, 3:47¾. The first mile was run in 1:52½, and the second in 1:55¼.

The friends of *Bill Cheatham* were jubilant. His owner offered to bet $100 to $50, or $500 to $200 that he would win the race. But, during the 30 minutes' interval between the heats, those who had bet on *Tar River* canvassed his chances hopefully; it was remarked that he had made much better time before,—so, for that matter, indeed, had *Bill Cheatham*,—and it was predicted that he "would last" better in the next heat than his rival. Had the copious shower that fell later in the day, been falling during the heat just concluded, *Bill Cheatham* could not have looked more like a drowned rat that he did at this time; he was literally "as wet as water." *Tar River* perspired freely, but he seemed to have reserved a sufficient deal of humidity for service in an extended contest. Some said he was the best horse at the beginning of the next heat; he certainly did better in the last than in the first trial. Nevertheless, $100 to $20 in favor of *Bill Cheatham* was offered before the next heat. Before the thirty minutes had elapsed, the jockeys were in their saddles again, and the horses were brought up for the start. "Go!" said one of the Judges, and they went, side by side, each apparently at the top of his speed. *Tar River*, on the outside of the track, began to take the lead, and before the quarter pole was reached, passed *Bill Cheatham*, took the inside, and a position a length in advance. *Bill Cheatham*, however, brushed up to him speedily, and for a moment seemed to be a little ahead of him, but at the half-mile pole they were neck and neck. On the next quarter, *Bill Cheatham* finally passed *Tar River*, rushed down the home stretch and dashed by the Judges' stand a length ahead of him. He kept *Tar River* at the same respectful distance along the first quarter of the second mile, and when he passed the half-mile pole *Tar River* was two lengths behind him. *Bill Cheatham* steadily gained on the next quarter, until he was four lengths ahead, but on the home stretch *Tar River*, goaded with whip and spur, followed him rapidly, and *Bill Cheatham* gained the heat only by a length. The time of this heat was 3.42½. The first mile was made in 1.47½, and the second in 1.55. Thus the race was won by *Bill Cheatham*. The result was greeted with loud cheers. The last heat was a closely-contested one, it will be observed. The fact that *Bill Cheatham*, after giving *Tar River* the lead, passed him and won the race, was deemed a great point in his favor.

RECAPITULATION.

Fashion Course, L. I., running.—Tuesday, June 14, great match for $2,500 a side, play or pay, two-mile heats.

T. G. BACON b. g. *Bill Cheatham*, by imp. *Albion*, out of the dam of *Berry*, by imp. *Glencoe*, 4 yrs., 114 lbs.

O. P. HARE br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 6 yrs., 121 lbs.

	Time of 1st Heat.	Time of 2d Heat.
First mile	1:52½	1:48
Second mile	1:55¼	1:54½
Total	3:47¾	3:42½

TROT AT UNION COURSE.—A trot took place at the Union Course, yesterday, which was very closely contested. The following is the

RECAPITULATION:

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday, June 14, match $1,000; two-mile heats, in harness.

Mr. THOMPSON, s. g. *Andy Mulligan*	1	1
Mr. SANDERS, b. m. *Lady Pollock*	2	2

Time—5:25, 5:32.

This match was between two well-known roadsters. The race excited considerable interest. In the first heat *Lady Pollock* seemed to be destined to win, and very heavy odds were offered on her in the race. Both struck a gait that astonished all present. There was a large crowd in attendance.

The Great Trot at the Eclipse Course To-day.

The first trotting meeting of the Union Association will be inaugurated to-day by a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, half forfeit, with $750 added by the Association—two-mile heats in harness—for which three of the most renowned Long Island horses are entered, viz: *Mountain Boy*, *Native American* and *Prince*, all of whom are in first-rate condition and certain to start. This sweepstakes has been made to settle a long pending question concerning the relative merits of the three horses, and a fine race is anticipated. The track is in excellent trotting condition, and beyond this a fair day is all that is needed. Our readers will remember that immediately after the recent match between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, in which the little bay mare came off victorious, the owner of the recently imported California mare *Princess* challenged *Flora Temple* to meet her in two matches of $5,000 each; first, three-mile heats to wagons, second, two-mile heats to wagons; which terms were immediately accepted. The first of these matches comes off at the Eclipse Course on Thursday, and the second on Thursday of the following week. Without doubt they will attract an immense assemblage, for New-Yorker's feel a deep interest in the New-York mare. The backers of the California mare are equally sanguine, and are freely supporting their opinions with their money. Official cards of the races will be published during the trotting meeting. Special trains to the Course will run each day.

Board of Councilmen.

REPAIRING THE ROADS—STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT, &C.

The Board of Councilmen met Monday night, the President, Councilman CORNELL, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, a number of petitions were presented, among which was one from various residents on Broadway, remonstrating against the removal of the Russ pavement. This was sent to the appropriate Committee. Numerous resolutions were proposed and referred. That in favor of dredging out the Corporation slips was adopted. So too was the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Aldermanic Board in having the grade of Worth-street altered from Broadway to Church street. The most important proceeding of the Board was the adoption of the report accepting the proposal of Wm. Wattemeyer and John J. Conover, offering to perform all the work necessary to keep in repair the roads on Manhattan Island for $50,000 per annum. The report was adopted by a vote of 20 to 4, and a motion to reconsider was lost by a most emphatic negative.

Another subject, involving a much larger expenditure, was introduced, when the matter of deciding between the rival bids for street cleaning came up. The proposal of Messrs. Charles Johnson & Henry A. Sayer for cleaning the streets for five years, at a rate of $300,000 yearly, had the approval of the Committee to which it had been referred. That of Messrs. Alexander Hemphill & Albert S. Nesmith offered to do the work (the Twelfth or Bloomingdale Ward excepted) for $285,000. The bid of Messrs. Stahl & Steers, who propose, besides cleaning the streets, to remove the night soil, was the lowest, being but $228,000. A motion to make the subject the special order for the next meeting was debated at length, and lost. Councilman OTTARSON then moved to substitute for the names of Charles Johnson & Henry A. Sayer, the name of Robert H. Smith. The motion was not seconded. Other names were proposed by way of substitution, among them those of D. H. Reed and Robert Earle, Wm. S. Troop and James Steers. The insertion, in connection with the names of Messrs. Johnson & Sayer, of those of Messrs. Earle & Reed, was carried by a vote of 18 to 4, and subsequently the vote on the adoption of the report in favor of giving the street-cleaning to the former, was, as amended, carried by the same vote. Then the lobby cleared out, and, after some further business of an unimportant nature, the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting last evening, Mr. PURDY the President, in the Chair. An application was received from the Police Commissioners for an increase of the patrol force to 1,500 men. On this subject Mr. TWEED offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the Police Commissioners for the increase of the force to 1,500 patrolmen be allowed, provided the Board appoint men of the old force, without requiring them to relinquish their claims for services as Municipal policemen.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

In regard to the question as to the legality of the recent appointment, by the Comptroller, of Tax Commissioners, and as to the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the action of those Commissioners in the matter of fixing taxes and making assessments, an elaborate report was made by the Committee of Reference, the substance of which is contained in the annexed *resumé*, with which the report closes:

To sum up, we believe that under the Constitution, the power to create assessors in the counties of this State is reserved to the electors or the recognized county authorities, and that the Court of Appeals has repeatedly affirmed this in parallel cases. Decisions go to show that assessors of taxes are officers under the State and county organizations, and cannot, in the discharge of their functions, be regarded in law as the officers of a corporation; that the power to levy taxes has always been vested in the supervisors of the county, and that this power implies the right and authority to assess or apportion them, and is identical and inseparable; that the corporation and the county have separate and independent jurisdictions which cannot be confounded with each other in their original powers; that the assessors appointed by the Comptroller, rest for their authority entirely on special laws, and that if their powers should be declared void under the Constitution, they would have no jurisdiction to assess for taxes, when it must be found that no warrant of the Board to adopt an effective precaution or legal remedy for this possible result. The counsel think that tax-payers who may feel aggrived have it in their power and right to raise the question before the Courts in their own name. A simple decision, says the report, declaring the Board of Assessors without jurisdiction, must invalidate the whole body of assessment rolls. And where there is a single tax-payer whose individual payments annually, to the Receiver, reach above $80,000, it can hardly be expected that sufficient temptation and means are at hand to test the issue. The Report ends by declaring virtually that the considerations it presents may be incorrect, after all, and asks further time for deliberation and advice.

The Report was ordered to be printed, and after some minor business had been disposed of, the Board adjourned.

Large Installments.—NOTWITHSTANDING THE enormous cost of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, the publishers of the NEW-YORK MERCURY will give a large installment each week until the tale is finished. Darley's illustrations will add additional lustre to the work. Read the great tale of the "Northern Trapping Grounds."

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The "Riggs Truss," for Inguinal Hernia, as well as those for Femoral Hernia and for Varicocele, are producing results never before achieved by Trusses. They are always cleanly, and being unaffected by moisture, may be worn in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

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Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Eureka Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
NOW READY, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE,
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cool Hats Insure Cool Heads.
100 styles of Summer Hats.
Straws, Panamas, Beaver Cassimeres,
Beaver Felts, Drab Beavers, Soft Hats, &c., &c.,
At GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—The Largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, sole Manufacturers of the celebrated Improved French Yoke Shirts, and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, the finest assortment in the City.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW.
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

Everybody should obtain a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, to learn their character, defects, and the occupation in which they would be most likely to succeed

Jet Jewelry.—New Patterns of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, &c., in plain jet and jet and gold, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MILLER—PECK.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, by the Rev. E. O Flagg, DAVID B. MILLER, M. D., to ELIZA L., only daughter of the late Henry S. Peck, all of this City.

CLOSE—SWEENEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 14, by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, JOHN E. CLOSE to SARAH E. SWEENEY.

JOHNSON—REMINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8 by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, Mr. JOHN F. JOHNSON to Miss MARY F. REMINGTON, both of Castleton, Vt.

☞ Rutland papers please copy.

PRENTICE—VALIANT.—At Palmyra, Mo., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. McMasters, JAMES H. PRENTICE, of Brooklyn, to ELOISE, daughter of John Valiant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, WM. T. CORNELL, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 163 East 21st st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati and Long Island papers please copy.

AGG.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, HENRIETTA, wife of George S Agg, and daughter of the late Edward M. Luther, aged 28 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Vandam-st.

YOULE.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARTHA YOULE, wife of Adam W. Youle, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 255 East Broadway.

☞ Ulster County and California papers please copy.

CROWELL.—In this City, JOSEPHINE BRAHAM CROWELL, daughter of Joseph H. and Matilda Crowell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 13, at his residence in 49th-st., JOHN WRIGHT, youngest son of John Wright deceased, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, William and Robert, are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., (the Rev. Mr. Van Nest.)

KING.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ALMIRA KING, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 232 West 35th st.

ANDREW.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, after a short illness, Mrs CATHERINE ANDREW, widow of the late Henry Andrew, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 5th av., on to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City on Monday, June 13, HENRY VAN SCHAACK, son of Aaron J. and Adaline E. Vanderpoel, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 105 East 16th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 15, at 3 P. M.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, Miss DEBORAH WEEKS, daughter of Absalom Weeks, deceased, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Pearce, Jr., No. 158 Rivington st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, June 15, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 14, at the residence of his mother, No. 261 West 34th-st., PETER R. SAVAGE, builder, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, June 13, suddenly, ELIZA ANN, youngest child of Garniss E. and Sarah A. Baker, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 29th st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 14, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH SMITH, aged 70 years.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his nephew, Charles E. Smith, No 132 Henry st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KNEELAND.—At Bay Side, L. I., on Monday, June 13, GEORGE, son of Charles Kneeland, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMART.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, June 11, of disease of the heart, HANNAH F. SMART.

BRUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, June 13, SOPHIA BRUSH, widow of the late David Brush, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Greenwich. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ON EXHIBITION FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
The entire new outfit of
GLASSWARE AND CHINA
ordered by
HIS EXCELLENCY, CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA,
for
THE PALACE AT HAVANA,
CONSISTING OF OVER TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED PIECES,
All richly decorated, and having the
ARMS OF SPAIN UPON EACH PIECE.
The public are invited to call and examine.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles...4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G. GASTON, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND POPULAR lecture will be given under the auspices of the ladies of the South Baptist Church and congregation, at their place of worship, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Women of '76, and the Lessons they Teach.* Tickets fifty cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AT THE
MARINER'S CHURCH,
Corner of Catharine and Madison streets,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 14 and 15.
Addresses by the Rev. C. J. JONES, and others. Singing and speaking by children of the Sabbath School. The proceeds of the Festival will be for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets twenty-five cents.

E. D. GOODNOW & CO.
No. 455 BROADWAY,
Manufacturers of
PIGOT'S PATENT SPRING BEDS.
The best bed made in this or any other country for comfort, durability and economy.
PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND NETS.
An entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the circulation of air; making a complete ornamental finish to the bedstead.
Also, elegant suites of enamelled furniture, from $25 and upwards. Pure curled hair mattresses, &c.
Also, rosewood parlor furniture.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE
Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.
THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,
And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 93 Pearl-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 152 Fulton-st.
If you want fine Summer clothing, (par excellence,) and at prices cheaper than any other house in the City, call on
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 152 Fulton-st.

PECK & COLEMAN,
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite *Times* Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

THE LATEST DRAWINGS OF THE Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:
CLASS NO. 23, JUNE 14, 1859.
50, 60, 58, 12, 70, 26, 76, 3, 65, 40, 69, 64, 62, 9.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 24, JUNE 14, 1859.
12, 14, 37, 42, 23, 64, 53, 56, 58, 43, 39, 63, 59.
And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 14th day of June, 1859.
JAMES M. PRENTISS, } Commissioners.
W. R. SYMONS. }
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

THE MUTE SPY IS COMING.

THE RENOWNED HARRY HAZEL'S GREAT INDIAN
ROMANCE,
THE MUTE SPY,
WILL BE
COMMENCED
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
OF
JULY 2,
Which will be issued early on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, and will be for sale by every News Agent throughout the United States.

Those who would avoid disappointment should send in their orders at once to the News Agent nearest their place of residence.

DR. J. H. ROBINSON
WRITES FOR THE NEW YORK MERCURY!
DR. J. H. ROBINSON
WRITES FOR THE NEW YORK MERCURY!
DR. J. H. ROBINSON
WRITES FOR THE NEW YORK MERCURY!
JUST THE STORY
FOR
SUMMER READING
in the City and at the watering places.
PATHAWAY;
OR,
THE MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON,
Author of "Buck Bison," "Nick Whiffles," "One Eyed Saul," etc.
Get the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
For SATURDAY, June 25, 1859,
(Now ready at all the news depots,)
and
LAUGH OVER THE GENIAL WIT,
THE QUIET HUMOR,
and
AMUSING DROLLERIES
OF
"NICK WHIFFLES,"
THE
RENOWNED TRAPPER GUIDE.

130,000 CIRCULATION!
OF
DICKENS' NEW PUBLICATION,
"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."
HOUSEHOLD WORDS INCORPORATED WITH IT.
Issued simultaneously in
LONDON AND NEW-YORK.
RICH NUMBER FOR THIS WEEK.
The new publication conducted by Charles Dickens has already reached a circulation in Europe and America of over 130,000 copies of each issue, which is rapidly increasing on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Dickens having purchased HOUSEHOLD WORDS announces the last issue of that publication on Saturday, May 28, and that it is now merged into "ALL THE YEAR ROUND."
The seventh number is now ready, and in the richness and variety of its contents it will be found fully equal to any of the previous numbers. It contains another chapter of Dickens' new novel, "A TALE OF TWO CITIES," also quaint and fascinating original papers on the following subjects: THE PARLIAMENTARY M. C.—GREAT MEETING OF CREDITORS—MOTHER'S FIRST LODGER—PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT—A NEW SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY, in five parts—in short, it is full of original contributions, furnished by the most brilliant and distinguished writers in all Europe.
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

THE ENGLISH INVASION OF IRELAND.
Chapter 1, Book IV., of the
POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND,
IN THE
NEW-YORK TABLET
of this week.
This portion of the history of Ireland will be the most important yet published, as it treats of the
INVASION OF IRELAND
BY THE ENGLISH.
The first chapter of the History of the English Invasion appears in the TABLET of this week. The TABLET also contains the latest news from the seat of war; letters from special correspondents in London, Dublin and Paris; a complete Summary of Foreign News, Irish News, Catholic Intelligence.
EDITORIALS
On various topics, written in an independent and fearless tone, in defence of the
CATHOLIC INTERESTS AND CATHOLIC RIGHTS,
And opposed to all the new-fangled doctrines of the present day.
D. & J. SADLIER, Publishers.

TO NEWS AGENTS.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
FOR
JULY 2,
Ready early on Saturday morning next, will contain the first portion of HARRY HAZEL'S great INDIAN ROMANCE, THE MUTE SPY, and will be for sale by the following
Wholesale Dealers for the New-York Weekly:
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st.,
DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.,
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
HAMILTON & JOHNSON, No. 18 Ann-st.
BOYLE & GIBSON, No. 26 Ann-st.,
YATES & BAKER, No. 19 Beekman-st.,
R. M. DEWITT, No. 162 Nassau st.,
STEARNS & CO., cor. Ann and Nassau sts.,
OKIE & DAYTON, cor Ann and Nassau sts.

A CARD FROM ROSS & TOUSEY.—THE immense demand for HARRY HAZEL'S great INDIAN ROMANCE, the MUTE SPY, the first portion of which will be published in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY for July 2, ready early on Saturday morning next, renders it necessary that agents throughout the United States should send in their orders without delay.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Wholesale Agents for the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

ICE WATER ALWAYS READY.—THE PATent Ice Pitchers are a great luxury in warm weather. Some new and beautiful styles, richly silver-plated, also in Britannia, for sale, at wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.
DERBY & JACKSON'S
NEW BOOK LIST.
FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher. Price $1 25.
VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By Henry Ward Beecher. Price $1 25.
ACADIA. By Fred. S. Cozzens. $1.
MONTAIGNE'S COMPLETE WORKS. 4 vols. $5.
FENELON'S TELEMACHUS. 1 vol. $1 25.
PASCAL'S PROVINCIAL LETTERS. 1 vol., cloth. $1 25.
VOLTAIRE'S CHARLES XII. 1 vol., cloth. $1 25.
THE METHODIST. By Miriam Fletcher. 2 vols. $2.
PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE. By Alice Cary. $1.
NOTES FROM BEECHER'S DISCOURSES. $1.
NEW EDITIONS OF
THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS. $1.
MME. LE VERT'S SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL. $2.
Copies of either of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
New-York.

A BOOK FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH.
THE TIN TRUMPET;
OR,
HEADS AND TAILS FOR THE WISE AND WAGGISH.
A new American Edition, with alterations and additions.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
From the N. W. Christian Advocate.
Dip into it as you may, you will fish up something—either perch, pickerel or gar.
From the National Era.
Beside the wit there is a great deal of wisdom, as there generally is, in fact, where there is wit, notwithstanding what the fools say. Buy it, all ye dyspeptic in body, and cerulian in mind. Buy the TIN TRUMPET, all ye who have "a lean and hungry look," and blow a blast like the Hero of Roncesvalles—long, deep and loud. Flock to our bookstores, all ye cadaverous—buy, laugh and grow fat.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
PRAIRIE FARMING IN AMERICA. By JAMES CAIRD, M. P. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper 25 cents; Cloth 50 cents.
LIFE OF JAMES WATT, THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE. By J. PATRICK MUIRHEAD. Illustrated with cuts. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE OF PAUL MORPHY, the Chess Champion.
Including an Historical Account of Clubs, Biographical Sketches of Famous Players, and various information and Anecdotes relating to the noble game of Chess By Paul Morphy's late Secretary. 1 vol., 12mo Cloth 75 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WAVERLY
Of this week has
SPURGEON'S SERMON
of May 22.
TEXT:
A VISION OF THE LATTER-DAY GLORIES.

HITCHCOCK'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
CENTRAL PARK

CENTRAL PARK.	ISSUED	CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK.	TO-DAY.	CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK.	TO-DAY.	CENTRAL PARK.
CENTRAL PARK.	TO-DAY.	CENTRAL PARK.

100 Agents Wanted. No. 102 NASSAU-ST.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NOT IN THE DIRECTORY.—BY AN ERROR or a trick, JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer No. 43 ANN-STREET, who has appeared in the City Directory for nearly a quarter of a century, is omitted this year, notwithstanding he paid to have his name inserted.

IMPORTANT TO FIREMEN.—AN OFFER TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The arduous duties performed by the members of the Fire Department and their great liability to sudden and dangerous attacks of disease, induced by exposure in the discharge of their duties, render it necessary that every fireman should, in his home and in the engine-house, be provided with a safe remedy. The Fire Department has lost many valuable members from coughs, colds catarrh, bronchitis, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, disease of the kidneys, neuralgia, consumption, and many other diseases caused by the noble sufferers' zealous and unshrinking exposure in their self-sacrificing labors at the post of danger and of duty, when, perhaps, had Radway's Ready Relief been at hand, to be taken when overheated or fatigued, or applied externally when symptoms of pain appeared, no further difficulty would have been experienced, for it is an established fact that disease is powerless to advance if Radway's Ready Relief and Pills are promptly resorted to. In view of these facts the proprietors make the following important
OFFER TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Dr. RADWAY & CO. respectfully offer to each and every fire company in this city one package containing a dozen bottles of their Ready Relief—to be placed in the engine-houses for the use of the members of said companies.
It is important that all citizens keep a supply of these remedies in their houses. The progress of disease is arrested at once by their use.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New York.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

MEDICAL.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS
WOULD INFORM his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at
NOS. 649 AND 651 BROADWAY,
New-York, and is now ready to examine patients and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.
Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes in a great measure to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure, he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.
His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.
Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from 12 to 6 o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL
WINE
BITTERS.
These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, strengthening and curative agent, are superior to any other remedy ever yet offered to the world. They renovate and enrich the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them in Summer months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.
These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the wonder of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS only, and put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass,
And are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD,
Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor.
☞ Price $1 50 per single bottle. A liberal discount made to druggists. All orders from a distance promptly supplied.

A MIDSUMMER MELODY.
'Twas a night in the dog-days,
And all through the house
Night-prowlers were stirring—
Roach, bed-bug and mouse;
The children, uneasy,
Squirmed this way and that—
The bed-bugs preferred them
Because they were fat.
But at dawn, on each insect
Lyon's death-powder fell;
And the rats and the mice, too,
Succumbed to the Pill.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

EXCELLENT WINES AT A BARGAIN.
Owing to the temporarily heavy discount on Austrian currencies, the subscribers are now enabled to offer their Claret and Hock Wines at an extremely low figure, viz.: $2,75 per dozen bottles, sent to any part of the City free of charge; the wines are guaranteed to be pure and unadulterated in every sense of the word. An inducement like the present has never before been offered, and hotel keepers, restaurants and private families will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to lay in a stock of most excellent wines. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers of Wines and Liquors, &c., No. 170 Water-st.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class Hotels and Saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN the 2d and 3d avs.: two of them on the southerly side of 57th st., and two of them on the northerly side of 56th-st.; together forming a plot of 50 by 200 feet. Also, the three cottage-houses and lots of the undersigned, between 3d and Lexington avs., on the south of 48th-st.; the lots 25 by an average length of about 130 feet.
F. R. TILLOU, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.— The subscriber offers for sale 72 valuable building lots, a large portion of which are situated between Broadway, 5th-av., 48th and 56th sts.; 18 are on 6th-av., near 48th st., four of them valuable corners. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JONAS CONKLING, 33 Cortland-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 328 12th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or R. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE 33d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 55th-st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store, if wanted—an old established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with modern improvements, No. 55 West 41st-st., $500. Three-story house, modern improvements, No. 239 West 36th-st., $400. Three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with modern improvements, No. 141 West 49th-st., near Broadway, $650. No. 305 West 24th-st., three-story high stoop house, modern improvements, $500. Three-story brown-stone house, No. 147 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $700, and others. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 42 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the purposes of a boarding-house, and is finely located. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERI-can families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR for one or two single gentlemen. Apply to ALOIS KOHN, No. 2 Ridge-st., corner of Division. No bill on the house.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENG-lish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST 14th-st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 179 BROAD-way, near Cortlandt-st., desirable for a trunk or shoe store. Inquire in the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ULSTER COUNTY, TWO miles west from West Park, opposite Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, and within 3½ hours by railroad from the City of New-York. This is a desirable country residence, consisting of about 40 acres of land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order, with a large lawn filled with locust and other shade trees, and shrubbery. On the place is a large apple orchard, and many other kinds of fruit trees. The soil is productive, and its location (being only 1½ miles from a daily steamboat landing) renders it very convenient to ship its product to market. This place is very desirable for a family wishing a delightful residence in a very healthy part of the country. The house is well furnished, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary farming utensils; also, horses, carriages, &c.; in fact, it embraces all that a genteel, private family would require; or it is favorably located, and would make a beautiful and convenient location for a school. On the place is a spring of mineral water, the medical qualities of which have effected some very important cures. All will be disposed of at a very reasonable price for half cash, balance on mortgage; or would be exchanged for productive City property. For further particulars apply to YOUNG & LAURENCE, No. 24 Cortlandt-st., New-York; J. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., or to the present occupant
CHAS. LAURENCE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, BROOKLYN, OR Williamsburgh Property—A farm of 400 acres, on Long Island, in the most healthy locality; 150 acres under cultivation; the balance fine large timber, locust, live oak, walnut, &c. The stock, crops, and everything will be sold with the farm. The house is large, and in good order; barns, carriage house, and all other outbuildings necessary for a farm of this size, in perfect repair; finest fruit of every description. The balance above the price of the property exchanged, may remain on mortgage. Free from incumbrance. Apply to
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars inquire at No. 613 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—137 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of the grape and other fruits. Address I., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,

situated in the village of Northampton, and occupying one of the finest sites in the whole valley of the Connecticut.

The house (rural gothic) is new, thoroughly built and spacious, (being 56 feet long by 45 wide,) contains thirteen rooms and many closets, and has all the conveniences to be met with in first-class city houses, such as gas, hot-air furnace, kitchen range, hot and cold water in first and second stories, bath room, marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, &c., &c. Furniture would be sold if desired. Stable, carriage house, &c., in keeping with the house.

The grounds, comprising an area of six acres, are beautifully laid out in lawns and garden, and are supplied with an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruits, &c.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America, abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain. The town has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

For further particulars, address Box No. 174 Northampton, Mass., Post-office; or WM. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUN-try residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantels of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained.
S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FUR-nished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, CON-taining 14 rooms, with a good stable in the rear, and about 6 city lots, all in good order—Price, $5,500. $3 000 can remain; $1,000 cash down, and $1,500 will be taken in trade at a fair valuation. Situated at Central Morrisania, within three minutes' walk of the Harlem Depôt and Stage Route, and 10 miles from the City Hall; in a good neighborhood, with churches and schools. The owner will remain for a few days at the office of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania Village, near the Depôt.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI-dence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 80 acres of land; house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 37 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COT-tage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; ¾ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 251 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE with 8 rooms and stables, &c., to let from July 15 to Sept 1, within 20 miles of New-York; approach by railroad and steamboat. Servants to remain if desired. Rent $100. Apply to J. M., Box 2,996 City Post-office.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AT YONKERS.—A desirable house with grounds attached, to rent at Yonkers. (Glenwood station.) Rent $350 until 1st of May. For further particulars, apply to J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st., or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, N. J., containing eight rooms, with marble mantels in parlors; stages pass said house every fifteen minutes, to and from Jersey City. Rent $225. Apply to
H. VAN WAGENEN.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ONE AND A QUARTER acres, with new house, situated five minutes' walk from the Depôt, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECT-ly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON—EIGHT HUNDRED TONS, about 50 lbs. per linear yard, Crawshay's make, and ready for immediate delivery. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORT-ed numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS. —ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESI-dence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.
The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.—A NUM-ber of boarders can be accommodated during the Summer months, at a desirable country residence in Greenwich, Conn. Large double house, well situated, commanding one of the finest views of Long Island, the Sound and the adjacent country for many miles. This place offers the most desirable attractions for those seeking pleasant retirement. Being farmers we have good accommodations for those bringing horses and carriages. Terms moderate. City references given if required. Address S. S. M., North Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKA-WAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains.
S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVIL-ION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co.; J. W. Winter, banker, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address
A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.— The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A healthy location, (free from fever and ague,) within 25 miles of the City Hall, for a family of three adults, two small children and nurse. A good, plain table and three large rooms will be required; also, accommodations for a horse and carriage. A party having rooms for two such families and taking no other boarders preferred. Address Box No. 2,052 Post office, stating terms, location and full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMI-lies can be accommodated with board during the season in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, near Kirby's Lake, 2½ miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Remsen Thompson, 20 Pine st.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of engaging rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Here are secured the luxuries of the season for the table. The most charming scenery, the purest air and water, warm and cold baths, and the absence of fashionable life. The proprietor will exhibit a view of the place this day, and make arrangements at TITSWORTH BROTHERS, No. 22 Dey-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2¾ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

UNION HOTEL, COLD SPRING, DUTCH-ESS COUNTY, N. Y., wants a few boarders, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms reasonable. Situation very healthy, and scenery beautiful; within 15 minutes' sail of West Point by river boat, which goes every hour.
NICHOLAS MURPHY.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUM-mer in a private house on the banks of the Hudson River, between Fort Washington and Tarrytown. The applicants consist of a family of nine persons. Address J., Box No. 1,032 Post office, New York City.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GEN-tlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 54th-st., near the 5th av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 14th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,387 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms to let, with board, in suites or separately, to families or single gentlemen. The house is delightfully situated, and is furnished with gas, bathroom, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 242 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON-av. cars, 20 minutes from the ferry, high ground and first class house. Only a few boarders taken. Two rooms vacant with board. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 White st., New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 192 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, ALSO GENTLE-MEN and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and suitable rooms, with all the modern improvements References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. VINCENT, No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

TO RENT—FIVE AIRY SUITES OF ROOMS, SUIT-able for Southern families, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, ALSO a room over it, to a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms have pantries, with hot and cold water in them, also gas and bath. Apply or address No. 113 East 29th-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, in a small private family, at No. 155 Greene-st., two doors from Houston, and only two blocks from Broadway.

PARTIAL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMI-LY—One large, handsomely furnished front room, on second floor; also, room on third floor, for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 242 East Broadway.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library, and near Broadway; several very desirable rooms, with or without board.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A PRI-vate family, pleasant rooms with board. Inquire at No. 40 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.

TO LET—AT NO. 81 EAST TWENTY-THIRD ST., between 4th and Lexington-avs; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text-books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof. DWIGHT, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures,) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also

By Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term: WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THEODORE SEDGWICK, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such Members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:
For the first prize, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.
CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 7, 1859.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND IN-STITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or S. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 52 Broadway.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLE-GIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. BINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED AT ALL AGES. —Instruction at the residences of pupils or in schools, English classics, mathematics or French, by an efficient teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking French, of much experience. Terms reasonable. Address R. DAYTON, No. 196 Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRIT-ing and Bookkeeping, and Ornamental Writer, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th st. Arithmetic taught by an able arithmetician. Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR WANTED.—A TUTOR IS WANTED FOR two lads, 13 and 15 years old. The first essential is a religious and moral character of the first order. The branches of study required are, a highly finished English education, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, with a sufficient knowledge of the Natural Sciences to interest and illustrate country life. Residence on the Hudson, 3½ hours by rail from New-York. Apply to C., Box No. 2,996 Post-office, stating all particulars.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED lady to teach English, French Vocal and Instrumental Music, and have the charge of two young Misses, 10 and 12 years old. She must be competent in all respects, and a good Episcopalian. She will be engaged for one year. Address, with reference, to THOMAS D. CARPENTER, through the Gouverneur Post-Office, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to engage for the Fall as resident governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City references given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE with a private family in City or country to give lessons in the various branches in English; also, French, Spanish and music. The best of City reference given. Call at or address Miss S., No. 195 East Broadway for one week.

AN ENGLISH LADY, PROFESSOR OF THE Piano-Forte, and pupil of some of the first masters, is desirous of giving lessons. Schools and families attended. The highest references given. Address Mrs. H. L. U., No. 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, teacher of the English branches. The highest salary will be paid. Address, with real name or initials and full particulars, SPINGLER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY a family to the country for the Summer months, to teach English and music. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BALLADS OF THE BIBLE!
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE!
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BALLADS OF THE BIBLE!
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE!
IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

ALL WHO HOLD IN REVERENCE THE DIVINE Volume, and would have the sublime truths which it teaches placed before mankind in their most attractive forms, must look with favor upon the heart and intellect employed in a labor so praiseworthy. The pages of Holy Writ, filled as they are with sublime thoughts, important lessons, and attractive incidents, furnish never-ending themes for the pen of the poet and the pencil of the artist. The most brilliant geniuses of different ages have drawn their inspiration from it, and as the fruit of their labors have given to the world works which have influenced the human heart as nothing else can influence it. And yet the work has but just commenced. The Bible actually teems with gems of sacred beauty which have never yet been either poetically or pictorially illustrated. It is perhaps safe to say that there are hundreds of persons groping their way in spiritual darkness only because the beauties of Holy Writ are not fairly understood by them, and many of these might be led to a knowledge of the truth from the consideration of a poem or picture bringing forcibly into view some great moral lesson, some startling admonition, or some scene of deep pathos, drawn from Scripture. Acting under this view, the proprietors of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY—a paper which is admitted by all to be an unexceptionable family journal—have engaged the services of A. J. H. Duganne, Esq.—a poet of acknowledged excellence—who is to write for them a series of sacred poems under the caption of BALLADS OF THE BIBLE, the themes to be drawn from the most attractive portions of the Sacred Word. The poems are to be handsomely illustrated, and apart from the intellectual treat which they will furnish, they cannot fail to do a world of good. They must be acceptable alike to the aged and the youthful—the learned and the unlearned. Those who have studied the Sacred Volume will see in them a new charm, and those who have heretofore been ignorant of Biblical matters may be led to a closer consideration thereof. One thing is certain, which is, that a parent could not possibly place before a child anything better calculated to improve its morals, enlarge its understanding, and fit it both for this life and for the life to come.

The BALLADS OF THE BIBLE commence in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY of July 2, which will be ready on Saturday morning next, with the subject of Hagar in the Wilderness, and they will be continued uninterruptedly from that date.
STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
No. 22 Beekman-st.

NOW READY.
THE GREAT ENGLISH NOVEL,
"COUNTERPARTS!"
By the author of "Charles Auchester."
Pronounced by competent critics to be
HIS BEST AND GREATEST WORK.
Cloth; Price $1. Cheap paper edition 50 cents.
MAYHEW & BAKER, Publishers, Boston.
H. DEXTER & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ROBBIO, BOBBIO, AND BUBBIO.
For these places see Map of the seat of war in Italy, published by R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.
No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A STORE, ON THE WEST SIDE OF Broadway, between Canal and 4th sts., wanted, for which a fair rent will be paid.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 690 BROADWAY,
NEAR FOURTH-STREET.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

The valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 690 Broadway, east side, between Great Jones and 4th sts. The lot is 27 ft. 3 in. in width, front and rear, by 130 feet in depth, with the right of an alley 20 feet wide, to Great Jones-st.

Three-quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

The above is one of the finest pieces of property on Broadway, the sale of which will offer a rare opportunity to those desirous of making a profitable investment, as the upward tendency of business will render it a continually increasing property in value.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of carriage horses, about 16½ hands high, one six and the other seven years old, sound in all respects, kind in single and double harness; one good under the saddle; they are excellent travelers, and will with ease, in double harness, travel 12 miles per hour, and more if urged to do so. They were bought this Spring for the use of a private gentleman who leaves for Europe this month, and are sold for this cause only. They cost $1,200 cash, and a pair of horses in exchange. This presents a rare opportunity for getting a fine pair of horses.

Also, a silver-plated double harness, made for the above by one of the best makers.

Also, a very fine phaeton, very little used, and built to order by Brewster.

Brown mare, about 15½ hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, stylish driver, perfectly kind in all harness, or under the saddle; can trot in 3½ minutes, and is a fine family horse; is sold only for want of use.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, LEVER MOVEMENTS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Pine-st., an extensive assortment of watches and jewelry, comprising in part fine gold and silver hunting and open-face chronometers; double-time independent seconds levers; silver hunting and open face detached and patent levers and cylinders; duplex double-time centre seconds levers; engine turn plain and engraved cases: nickel and ¾-plate plain and full-jeweled lever movements, compensation and expansion balance, together with a large assortment of gold guard curb, fob, vest and chatelaine chains of the most desirable and latest styles and patterns, together with a large variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The above watches are imported from the most celebrated European manufactories, and this sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE building lots, at West Hoboken, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, June 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The lots are in first-rate order to build on, being thoroughly drained, inclosed with picket-fence, and surrounded with plank foot walk. The situation is unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, City and Bay of New-York, Staten Island and the Narrows. The property can be reached in 35 minutes from Barclay, Canal, or Christopher sts., and is 25 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferry, from which stages start regularly.

Sale on the premises.

If the above day should be wet, the sale will be postponed till the first fair day.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIG-nee's sale for account of a purchaser at the sale of June 2 and 3, in the Bowery.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., for account of a former purchaser, an extensive assortment of hardware and cutlery and house furnishing articles, consisting in part of ivory and other knives and forks, plated goods, 504 dram flasks, house-furnishing goods in great variety, hinges, tacks, brass, cans, padlocks, lamps, lanterns, candlesticks, dumb bells, fish and other kettles, spoons, forks, shovels, glue pots, brass goods, &c.; also, 1 case assorted brushes, 2 cases hatchets, and 100 pairs pistols. For further particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*. Terms cash, current money.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; superb drawing-room suites, oil paintings, vases, bookcase, etageres, centre tables, ladies' work-table, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs, pier and mantle mirrors, lace curtains, shades, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, clocks, &c., extension dining table, china, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, sofas, rockers, chairs, &c. Also, basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF 150 LOTS AND GORES IN IXTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on THURSDAY, June 6, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 150 lots and gores situate on Putnam, Stuyvesant and Reid avs., and on Monroe, Madison and Jefferson sts. The above lots are eligibly located, all on a grade, two blocks from the Broadway Railroad and same distance from Fulton-av. Railroad. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers', No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 124 East 31st-st. between 2d and 3d avs., genteel Household Furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, covered in hair cloth, Brussels carpets, gas chandeliers, rosewood etageres, marble top centre and side tables, extension table, dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, enameled chamber suites together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—MILLER & Mc-EVILY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange under John Kelly, Sheriff, a two-story dwelling and stable with two lots of land south side 43d-st., 175 feet west of 11th-av. House 22 feet by 36, lots 25x100 feet 5 inches. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FORECLOSURE SALE AT STATEN ISL-AND.—By order of the Sheriff on THURSDAY, June 16, 1859, at 3 o'clock, at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, S. I., of the two-story and attic brick house and plot, 86x125 feet, bounded by Broadway, Grove and State sts., and is situated in town of Castleton, village of Factoryville.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st. This sale will consist of some of the most desirable goods we have offered this season, including several invoices of stock goods, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS —Auction THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, Bazaar corner Crosby and Grand sts., a general assortment of new and second-hand buggies, wagons with and without tops, Rockaway carts, trucks, harness, bridles, saddles, sheets, nets, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, pier glass, piano, curtains, sofas, rocking, easy and other chairs, centre, dining and tea tables, China, glass, silver ware, &c., of a large house, and must be sold. Also, a lot of wines, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at Auction on THURSDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS, No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, well established, can take a partner, special or general, with $50,000 or more capital—the principal capitalist wishing to withdraw a portion of his means for another object, leaving $50 000 in the firm as special. The advertisers refer to Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., who will communicate confidentially with applicants.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISH-MENT FOR SALE.—Twelve tables and eight alleys, in complete order and doing a fair business, which with proper attention may be largely increased. Rooms spacious, and rent moderate. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 627 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS OR WELL LOCATED LOTS—A large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, well adapted to Southern and Western markets. Some cash required. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau, and No. 13 Pine-st.

SILVER-PLATING ESTABLISHMENT for sale, with batteries complete, established four years, and now doing a good business. Cheap, for cash, as the party wishes to go to California.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND PROF-itable marble monumental establishment. The owner, about leaving the business, will dispose of the stock, buildings, &c., on accommodating terms. Address Box No. 399, Brooklyn Post-Office.

$700. A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN have an interest in a business paying $10,000 a year. Address, with real name and references, BOND, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE—TO COUNTRY OR City merchants desiring to close out their stocks for farming lands. Apply to G. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Rooms in Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st.—The regular monthly meeting will be held, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Henry-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by JACKSON DEERING, Esq. Subject—*Cain and Abel*. The public are invited to attend.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

THE SUMMER EXHIBITION OF THE Brooklyn Horticultural Society, will take place at the Athenæum, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 14th, at 4 o'clock, and will continue open on WEDNESDAY, closing each evening at 10 o'clock. A band of music will be provided. Admission 25 cents.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 46 Kilby-st., Boston.

MEDICAL.

THE FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS IN-cidental to both sexes are reorganized, and prostrated powers restored to a healthy tone, by the use of TRIESMAR No. 1. Read *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*; it explains everything. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK
By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. Dr. H. is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. COBBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 4th av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S, Nos. 635 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

J. SILAS BROWN, M. D., (MANY YEARS Physician of the Hygiene Hospital, Boston, Mass.,) attends to office consultation at No. 426 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., of each day, for the accommodation of all who require judicious medical treatment and advice. Fee, $1. Board, $4 to $7 per week. Board, with treatment, $7 and upward. Locality up town, pleasant, healthy and airy.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIX-TURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSIST-ant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—A CLUM-sy counterfeit of the genuine has been put out by unprincipled vagabonds. It is unlike the genuine in size and has nothing of the appearance of the original, except the name. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, HAYES, Fulton st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—DR. STRATTON, proprietor of the original recipe—is a quick relief and cure for neuralgia, headache, loss of appetite, and nervous debility. N. B.—None genuine without my signature, JAMES T. STRATTON, No. 110 4th-av. For sale by druggists, at $1 a bottle.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR BATES, DEN-tist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANU-FACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

GREAT CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD business and literary abilities, with $1,500 to $2,000 cash capital, can hear of a great chance to secure a handsome income, high social position and wide influence, by addressing S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 10 State-st., Boston.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 653 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 2d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, dépôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, } Trustees.
PETER A. KEYSER,

N. B.—As appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges is part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein; and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors,
my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JUNE 3, 1859. JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable July 2d proximo. THOMAS PALMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company, will be payable on the 18th instant, at No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.
D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 4th st. and 8th av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed to make necessary arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our national independence, will meet, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in room No 8, City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will please attend without further notice.
WM. J. PECK, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.
NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The Coal to be "Run of Mines," free from slate and earthy material from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.
By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 9, 1859.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 18th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot for the use of the Fire Department, to be located in Cedar st., between Broad way and Trinity-place. Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, dimensions and character of improvements if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title. The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation shall require it.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HASSELDICK, MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, and doing business at No. 338 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
E. MAHLSTADT will settle the affairs of said firm.
HERMAN HASSELDICK,
FREDERICK MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the firm name of F. MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, wholesale dealers in Flour and Feed, at No. 338 Washington-st., corner of Harrison, formerly occupied by Hasseldick, Mahlstadt & Schaefer.
FR. MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SCHAEFER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
d16-2aw6mS&W. Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.
HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May, 1859.
HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BERGAMINI, GREGRORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGRORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,
je8-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer,
No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

PERSONAL.

G. MERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOWING where he is, please call on Miss H. MERSHON at No. 522 Broadway, fourth floor.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer
STAR OF THE WEST,
at the following greatly reduced rates:
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound, provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.
All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.
Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.
Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days.
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.
This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.
This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,430 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.
SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.
For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AREY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn.	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 18.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New-York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second-class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. H. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery	10
Fare from New-York to Winfield	15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing	20
Fare from New-York to Flushing	25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua [illegible] Falls Railroad, for Nia[illegible] Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5.30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..........$2 | Deck..........$1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 26 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:25, 8, 10 (?) A. M.; 2:40, 4:30, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks and drives, on or under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.
Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¼ P. M., and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M. and 3½ P. M.; Pier No 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The new and splendid steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY, June 16—leaving Amos-st. at 7½ A. M.; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., 8; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. Fare for the excursion 50 cents. Fishing-tackle, bait and refreshments on board. N. B.—This boat will make regular trips through the season.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE NEW AND splendid steamboat NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1855 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 58 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—300 CASES BEST QUALITY CLARET wine; also, 20 qr. casks Burgundy Port Wine, in bond. The above will be sold very low to close an invoice. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.
A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.
A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, H. HAGEN (ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
[illegible] at regular factory prices.
Dealers supplied [illegible]
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on instalments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated gold medal premium pianos, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges, and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st., will be sold at great bargains. Splendid 7-octave piano for $170.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, made by celebrated makers and fully warranted, with all the latest improvements, and in perfect order; been used a few months, worth $350, will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HARPS—REMOVAL.—R. & L. LEWIS, MANUFACTURERS, beg to inform their friends and the profession that they have removed their harp warerooms to No. 554 Broadway. Double-action harps from $300 up. Harps repaired.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC MADE EASY AND INTERESTING on the piano, singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms at the Academy, $6 for twelve lessons. Pianos for sale, tuned and to let cheap, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

A SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, AT A GREAT bargain, new and perfect in every respect, warranted, and a great chance for a cash customer, at No. 155 West Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS, } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75,
Bible House, } $100, $125, $150, $175, $200,
Astor-place. } $225 and upwards.

MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITuation as Soprano singer in a church, Episcopal preferred. Communications to be noticed must give the name of the Church, &c. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. EDGE having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only dépôts for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.
Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of
MERWIN & ROBBINS,
No. 267 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
ALFRED WOODHAM, No. 422 Broadway.
Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.
Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice, and at uniform prices. Of sale work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.
JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
No. 63 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM DOBBS' Ferry, on Sunday evening, a horse, wagon and harness; bright bay horse, long tail, star on forehead and end of nose, yellow streak on back, lump behind left ear; light wagon, iron body, painted blue, lined with red. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to S. B. DUTCHER, Dobbs' Ferry, or at SEE & DUTCHER'S, No. 147 5th-av., New-York.

LOST—ON THE 14TH INST., A PEARL PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money, supposed to have been lost in a 7th-av. omnibus or in Warren-place. The finder will be suitably rewarded by informing the owner at No. 151 East 13th-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL POCKET daily memorandum-book for the year 1858; the above reward will be paid upon its delivery at the office of GOURLIE, McGEE & MILLER, No. 5 Hanover-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
(Broadway, opposite Bond-st.)

Sole Lessee and Manager	Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
Acting Manager	Mr. S. B. Duffield.
Treasurer	Mr. A. T. Whiting.

SIXTH NIGHT
of the
COMBINATION STAR COMPANY!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15, 1859,
FOR ONE NIGHT MORE
SHERIDAN'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. W. R. Blake.
Captain Absolute	Mr. F. B. Conway.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. John Brougham.
Bob Acres	Mr. Walcot.
Faulkland	Mr. Barton Hill.
David	Mr. George Holland.
Fag	Mr. W. Reynolds.
Coachman	Mr. T. Davey.
Lydia Languish	Mrs. F. B. Conway.
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Julia	Miss Ada Clifton.
Lucy	Miss Viola Crocker.
Maid	Miss Waters.

During the evening, popular airs by the superb orchestra, under the direction of Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
IN PREPARATION,
A new and original play, in five acts, by John Brougham, entitled
ART AND ARTIFICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON. GREAT SUCCESS.
OUR YOUNG AMERICAN PLAYERS,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT—
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
PHIL, (With Song and Dance,)
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
To conclude with
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
ANNIE, (With Song of the Seventh, the Captain,)
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
First appearance in this City of the
SISTERS
GOUGENHEIM,
in Brough's beautiful Fairy
BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
Entitled
CINDERELLA,
which will be produced in a style of
GREAT SPLENDOR.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE SMALL BILLS.
The performance will commence with
A FAVORITE FARCE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER..........MR. E. EDDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 15,
The play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon	Mr. E. L. Davenport.
Pythias	Mr. E. Eddy.

To conclude with
MY AUNT.
TO-MORROW—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY, June 15,
The performances will commence with
ONE EYED SAUL.
One-eyed Saul..........Mr. G. C. Boniface.
To be succeeded by
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN,
Concluding with
THE RED CROW.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BEST COMEDY EXTANT,
performed by the
VERY BEST, VERY BEST
VERY BEST COMPANY
of comedians! The sterling Comedy of
TIME TRIES ALL!
TIME TRIES ALL! TIME TRIES ALL!
which will be repeated to-day,
WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1859,
both in the
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
and
EVENING at 7¾ o'clock,
in a style of perfection not to be excelled, and cast with the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.
After which the admired Farce of
BARNEY THE BARON.
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., are all here yet.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette Seats 13 cents extra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF BROOKLYN.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MADAME GAZZANIGA
AT THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1859, at 8 O'CLOCK.
The Directors have the pleasure to announce that they have secured the valuable aid of the following eminent artists to assist Madame Gazzaniga:

Mlle. Ghioni	Soprano.
Signor Steffani	Tenor.
Signor Amodio	Baritone of the Strakosch Troupe.
Signor Florenza	Baritone of the Ullman Troupe.
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Mills	Pianists.
Signor Albites	Conductor.

HERR CARL FORMES has also promised to render his valuable services unless he should be obliged to leave previously for Europe.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,
May be obtained at the usual places.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with (positively the last week) a New Comic Pantomime, entitled
SCAMPINI.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1859,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT'S
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville) first appearance this season in his celebrated and highly popular Musical Monologue Drawing-room Entertainment, called
SONG AND CHIT-CHAT
OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS,
which has recently been received by crowded and fashionable audiences in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Mobile and New Orleans, and through the entire Southern and Western States. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door, and at HALL & SON'S and FIRTH, POND & CO'S. Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
METROPOLITAN CIRCUS
Will continue to perform on the ground formerly occupied by Palace Garden
FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
Entrance on 6th-av.
Doors open at 2 and 7; performances commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th st.
A NEW EXHIBITION.
THE FINEST GALLERY OF EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
EVER OPENED IN NEW-YORK.
Admission..........25 cents.
Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
Fourteenth-st., near 6th-av.
Afternoon Concerts 2½ o'clock. Admittance 15 cents, refreshments included. Evening Concerts at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Fireworks every Tuesday evening.
C. V. DE FOREST, Proprietor.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Gethsemane Baptist Church will give a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, for the benefit of the Gospel Union, in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, June 16th. Address by the Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D.D., and music, vocal and instrumental. Tickets 25 cents.

THE LADIES OF THE FIFTIETH-STREET Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival THIS (Wednesday,) EVENING, in the Church. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE benefit of the Franklin-square Mission Sabbath School, will be given THIS EVENING, at the Sunday-School room, No. 354 Pearl-st. Tickets of admission 25 cents; to be had at the door. Refreshments free.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

By Invitation of the Young Men's Association of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will deliver a Lecture on *Italy: its Social and Political Condition, and its History and Prospects with respect to Civil and Religious Freedom,* on FRIDAY EVENING next, June 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and 34th-st.

The Lecture will be illustrated by a large Map, prepared expressly for such purpose, showing the seat of War, &c.

Admission free. The public are invited to attend.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE.
GREAT TROTTING SWEEPSTAKES.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH—HALF FORFEIT, with $750 added by the Association. Two mile heats, in harness.
W. Peabody names br. g. *Mountain Boy.*
Hiram Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American.*
J. McMann names s. g. *Prince.*
The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course on Wednesday, June 15.
Good day and good track.

ECLIPSE COURSE—TROTTING MATCH.
GREAT MATCH FOR $5 000.
THREE-MILE HEATS TO WAGONS.
J. McMann names b. m.
FLORA TEMPLE.
J. L. Eoff names b. m. PRINCESS,
(From California.)
This great match will be trotted at the above course on
THURSDAY, June 16.
Good day and good track.
C. DICKINSON, Secretary.
Admission One Dollar to all parts of the Course.
Cars run from South Ferry on both days at 12 M., 1.15 and 1.30 P. M., and return when the Race is concluded.

TROTTING—UPON ECLIPSE COURSE, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. CARS will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, (ON EACH DAY,) at 12 M., 1.15 and 1.30 P. M., for Eclipse Course, and return when the Race is over. Tickets FIFTY CENTS each. A. H. PALMER, General Agent.

A MATCH AND PURSE.—FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., play or pay. Match for $5,000, *Bill Cheatham* and *Tar River*. For the purse, *Robert J. Walker, Agitator* and *Don Juan*. For particulars see posters.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—A Strawberry Festival was held in the lecture-room of the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets last evening, for the benefit of the children of the school. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the evening there was a large attendance. The ladies having charge of the refreshment tables were affable and charming, while the delicacies they dispensed were of the richest kind. There were six large tables beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit, the walls were hung with evergreens, amid which flags were intermingled, and the gay company's happy smiles and kindly greetings presented a picture of real and universal enjoyment. Previous to partaking of refreshments the company assembled in the Church, where the choir having sung the beautiful anthem, "Praise God in His Holiness," in grand style, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, pastor of the Church, made an interesting address, setting forth the necessity, pleasure and profit of social intercourse. A twofold blessing resulted from these gatherings; first, the benefit accruing to the helpless whom God has cast upon our care, and then the chance of friendly recognition and cheering converse, mind meeting mind, and heart meeting heart. The pastor contrasted the worldly gatherings of the vicious and the selfish with those which the benevolent and Christian mind delighted in. His discourse was eloquent and most pleasing, and was listened to with earnest attention by the audience. The school, for the benefit of which the festival is given, is a Mission School, attached to the Church, and nominally under the care of the Port Society. The ladies are voluntary teachers, and their pupils are principally the children of very poor seamen, or sailors' widows. The average attendance of scholars is 160. One hundred children have been entirely clothed throughout the past Winter by the exertions of the ladies and gentlemen who have charge of the school. The festival will occupy two evenings, and those who wish to aid a most deserving object, and at the same time enjoy the full worth of the admission fee, which is set at the very moderate charge of 25 cents, in delicious fruit, will pay the lecture room a visit this (Wednesday) evening, at 7¾ o'clock.

ORPHAN ASYLUM EXHIBITION.—The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for girls took place yesterday, at the institution corner of Prince and Mott streets, and was attended by about two hundred persons, a majority of whom were ladies. Among the gentlemen who manifested a deep interest in the children were JOHN KELLY and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN. Previous to the exercises, the visitors were politely taken through the house by the Sisters of Charity. The house is large, its dimensions having been increased from time to time, as the wants of the institution required. There are four apartments used as school-rooms, one of which, for the larger girls, has been newly furnished within two [illegible] weeks, and is [illegible] There are two dormitories, very neat and convenient [illegible] capable of lodging fifty children each [illegible] scrupulously neat, and well ventilated [illegible], they were [illegible] ary, happily, has not [illegible] The Infirmary [illegible] Chapel, which [illegible] present, one patient in it. The [illegible] is on the Mott-street side of the house, [illegible] adapted for the use of the inmates. Mass is performed every morning, at which all the children attend. There are now three hundred and twenty little girls here between the ages of four and thirteen, whose cheerful faces and neatly clothed persons indicate that they are very happy in the care of the Sisters of Charity. The Male department is located in Fifty-first-street, and contains over four hundred orphan boys. The exercises were conducted by M. J. O'DONNELL, and consisted of recitations in Reading, Arithemetic, Orthography, Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, and the familiar Sciences. The questions given out promiscuously were all answered with promptness and correctly. The singing, which was conducted by the children themselves, was good, and greatly delighted the spectators. There were numerous specimens of very handsome tapestry work exhibited, which were the production of the little girls, and which showed much proficiency.

THE MILWAUKEE GUARDS VISIT THE ISLANDS.—The Milwaukee Light Guards yesterday made a visit to the "Institutions." Accompanied by Governors PINCKNEY, SMITH, MOLONEY, MCELROY, and OLIVER, they started from the foot of Beekman-street at 10 o'clock in the morning, in a steamboat chartered for the purpose. They first went to Randall's Island, where they were received by the children. After passing through the buildings they returned to Blackwell's Island, and visited the Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Almshouse, and inspected the new buildings, with all of which they expressed themselves very much pleased. After satisfying their curiosity, they were conducted to the Penitentiary, where a cold collation awaited them for the satisfaction of their appetites, which by this time had become well sharpened by the sail and exercise. The party returned to the City in the afternoon.

A YOUNG MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIS OWN BROTHER.—A sad tragedy occurred, yesterday afternoon, at No. 132 Mott-street, through the careless use of firearms. THEODORE PROLL, a German youth, eighteen years old, was shot and killed by ANTHON PROLL, a brother, two years older. The two brothers were preparing to go on a gunning excursion to Hoboken. ANTHON went into the rear yard for the purpose of trying his gun, and, after shooting a few times at a mark, pointed the weapon playfully at his brother, remarking, "Now, look out, or you will get shot." The gun accidentally exploded, and the slug, with which it was loaded, lodged in the throat of the younger brother, severing the carotid artery, and killing him instantly. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and the evidence corroborated the above statement. The jury, believing that the shooting was unintentional rendered a verdict exonerating the brother.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.—Yesterday morning, the People having recovered twelve successive verdicts against the liquor dealers for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, the liquor-dealers' counsel entered into a stipulation in open Court, that the ninety-nine cases remaining on the calendar untried, should abide the ultimate event of the case of the People *vs.* James C. Halpin, in which case it will be recollected a verdict was found by the Jury last week for the penalty of $50 in favor of the People. The Court having approved of this disposition of the cases, it was assented to by Mr. WILCOXSON in behalf of the District-Attorney. The Judge stated, upon adjourning the Court, that he would take up no more liquor cases during this term.

A SUNDAY DINNER TO THE NEWS-BOYS AND BOOT-POLISHERS.—On Sunday last the the news-boys and a number of boot polishers, to the number of fifty, enjoyed a round of beef and other nutritious solids at the news boys' lodging-house. The dinner was furnished by Mr. STUART, corner Chambers and Greenwich streets. And as the effect upon the boys was good, it is recommended that a sufficient number of gentlemen, who can afford it, should follow Mr. STUART's example, to give the boys a dinner every Sunday during the year.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—ROSANNA SMITH, who has been married only six weeks, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by taking laudanum. The conduct of her husband displeasing her, she ran away from home, bought the poison, swallowed it, and finding, as she supposed, that she was about to die, applied to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, where the poison was removed.

BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon as LENA LEHMANS, a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 97 Thirtieth-street, was washing clothes her dress caught on fire from the stove, and before the flames could be extinguished she was terribly burned. She was taken to the Hospital, and her recovery was pronounced impossible.

Prof. DOREMUS lectures to-night at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of that village, of which the Rev. W. S. COFFEY is the Rector. His subject will be "The Scientific History of Creation, According to the most Recent Discoveries in Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, Compared with the Mosaic Account."

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—CATHARINE WELLINGTON, a girl 16 years old, fell through a hatchway yesterday, from the fifth story of the building corner of Trinity and Thomas streets. She was picked up insensible, and taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—MARGARET PARKER, a middle-aged married woman, had her skull fractured by falling down a flight of stairs, at her residence No. 133 Mott-street. An inquest was held, and verdict rendered accordingly.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—WM. HUGHES, while crossing the Bowery, yesterday, was run over by a Bowery and Houston street stage, and seriously injured. THOMAS CAMBRIER, the driver, was arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

Police Reports.

DESCENT ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Last night at about 11 o'clock, Sergeant De Vorsney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with 25 men, made a descent upon several houses of bad repute in Howard-street and succeeded in arresting about 30 persons, mostly females. Houses No. 11 Howard, kept by John Binder, No. 13 by John Geken, No. 14 by Christian Buhler, and No. 15 by August Meyer, were all entered and broken up, and the proprietors taken into custody. The women, who were mostly young, were, at about midnight, marched to the Station-house. All were locked up to await examination.

DISTURBANCE IN A DRINKING-SALOON.—A party of young men, on Monday evening, went into the drinking-saloon of Maurice Keating, corner of Centre and Walker streets, and commenced breaking the furniture and throwing tumblers and decanters. One of the tumblers hit Keating on the head, inflicting a deep wound. Keating retaliated by seizing a sabre and cutting two gashes across the face of John Winne, one of the party. Winne was sent to the Hospital, and his companions were sent to the Tombs. Keating was also committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—A young man, giving his name as Joseph Weimer, was committed to Essex Market Prison yesterday, charged with having, by means of false keys, entered the dwelling-house of Martin Miller, No. 71 Avenue A, and stolen nearly $150 worth of clothing. He pleaded intoxication as his excuse.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Calendar for June 15.—Nos. 139, 44, 47, 51, 52, 53, 12½, 21, 41, 54, 2, 36, 45.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters of United States Coin.

Last week a large quantity of counterfeit ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces were put into circulation, both in this city and New-York. These counterfeits were so well executed that any person was liable to receive them in change without noticing their spurious character, unless particular attention was called to the fact; the only difference between them and good coin, to the inexperienced, being the difference in weight, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not be detected. From the quantity in circulation the conclusion was arrived at by the Police, that the passer or passers of this base coin occupied some position where they were in constant communication with the public in making change, which conclusion directed their first efforts toward detecting the operators to the money changers at the different ferries and to the conductors on the horse railroads. The matter was placed by Deputy-Superintendent FOLK in the hands of Officers OAKES and CASLAER of Justice MOREHOUSE's Court, on Friday night last, for investigation. The success of their labors proves that he was not mistaken in estimating their skill and discretion in executing so important a trust. By Saturday night last the officers became satisfied that one source of supply was to be found on the Flushing-avenue and Greenpoint Railroad route, and they forthwith bent all their energies to this point. They eventually succeeded in narrowing the circle of their investigation to car No. 47 of this line, and properly disguised took passage in this car at Fulton Ferry. Pretending to be a little stupefied by intoxicating drinks, the conductor—who proved to be the operator—eagerly nibbled at the bait thrown out, and paid to each, in giving change for a quarter of a dollar, which they tendered for their fare—a counterfeit ten cent piece. They kept watch of their man, and returned in the same car to Fulton Ferry, where, after allowing him to turn in his receipts to the cashier of the Company, they took him into custody. He gave his name as WILLIAM LOOFBORROW. Upon examining his person, twenty more bogus ten cent pieces were found. The accused was locked up, and the officers continued their investigations. On Monday afternoon they traced more of the coin to THOMAS J. MILER, a seller of transfer tickets on the Second-avenue cars, between Forty-second street, New-York, and Harlem. This position enabled him to dispose of a large amount of the coin daily, as it was his duty to visit every car and dispose of all the transfer tickets to passengers going above Forty-second-street. The officers took seats in a car where he was on duty, but it appears that he had got wind of the arrest made in Brooklyn, and he instinctively surmised the business of the officers [illegible] throw away [illegible] going to one of the platforms [illegible] counterfeit ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces in so reckless a manner that the officers were compelled to secure him sooner than they had intended. He was arrested, and about $6 worth of the coin was found upon his person and a considerable more was picked up on the line of the road where he had thrown it in his flight. The next step was to find the manufacturer, which the officers the same night succeeded in doing, in the person of JAMES YOUNG, residing at No. 375 Eighth-avenue. He was arrested, and on his premises were found all the implements for carrying on an extensive business of counterfeiting American coin. The accused were all taken before United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, in New-York, yesterday. MILER and YOUNG were committed for examination, and LOOFBORROW, in view of some services rendered, was permitted to give bail. All of the accused have families, and the two conductors, until this affair, have enjoyed the entire confidence of their employers. Officers OAKES and CASLAER, who had the exclusive management of this case, are deserving of much credit for the energy and shrewdness manifested in working up so difficult and important a case to so successful an issue.

OPENING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The new church edifice of St. Mary's, Brooklyn, situated on Classon-avenue, near Myrtle, of which the Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON is rector, being now completed, will be opened for Divine service on Trinity Sunday, June 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The seats in this church will be as they have always been in the old church, free. The building, which is of Belleville stone, will seat about eight hundred, and together with the ground, will cost about $26,000. The church will not be consecrated until the floating debt is paid, which the congregation hope to be able to do in a short time; the parish is now in a prosperous condition.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named GEORGE DOBSON made an unprovoked attack upon a German while peddling strawberries on Myrtle-avenue—turning all his stock in trade upon the street. The German, much exasperated, seized a heavy stick and dealt his assailant a blow with it upon his head, fracturing his skull, inflicting, it is supposed, fatal injuries. The peddler has not been arrested, as those who witnessed the affair thought he did just right.

NOT A HOMICIDE.—JOHN BRADLEY, of Harpers' Court, who, it was supposed, died from injuries inflicted by two men, while returning home from a wake on Tuesday morning of last week, it now appears, according to a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, died from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this fact.

TIRED OF LIFE.—A German named JOHN RUSS, a resident of No. 114 Ewen-street, Eastern District, and 50 years of age, while under a pressure of domestic difficulties, Tuesday night last, attempted to drown himself in Newtown Creek. He was rescued by some persons close by, who placed him in charge of the police.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The essay was read by JACKSON DEERING and the usual discussion followed.

FIRE.—The fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was in a frame-building, No. 116 Hudson-avenue, owned by JOHN VOORHIES, and occupied by a number of families. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $500.

BURGLARY.—The millinery establishment of Mrs. MCKEAGE, No. 123 Myrtle-avenue, was robbed on Sunday night last of property valued at $800.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for Wednesday, June 15—Nos. 17, Jemison *vs.* Wilcox; 18, Obernier *vs.* Fries; 23, Dawson *vs.* Reegan; 24, Knight *vs.* Kelly; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnell; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey; 32, Watkins *vs.* Voght; 35, Strassman *vs.* Remsen; 36, Pfirman *vs.* Kunze; 38, Sammis *vs.* Rogers; 42, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 14, Williams *vs.* The Union Ferry Company; 43, Hondlow *vs.* Mayher; 44, McDonald and others *vs.* Cecil; 45, McDonald *vs.* Keife; 46, Stoothoff *vs.* Smith; 47, Clossen *vs.* Carlton; 48, Cecil *vs.* Remsen; 49, Same *vs.* Same; 50, Mitchell *vs.* Sullivan.

CIRCUIT COURT for Thursday, June 16—Nos. 21, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 85, William E. Sibell, Assignee, &c., *vs.* George Remsen; 46, Joseph Hains *vs.* John Atkinson and Thomas O'Beirne; 88, Henry N. Conklin and others *vs.* The Forrest and Agricultural Steam Engine Company; 111, George H. Potts *vs.* The New Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 124; 10, Mary Ann Heeney, Administratrix, &c., *vs.* Benjamin G. Wilder and others.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR HOT WEATHER!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!!
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
Nos. 637 Broadway and 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]
OH, THE TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER!—The admirers of Dr. J. H. ROBINSON are all on the *qui vive*, to read his new story, "Pathaway," about the trapper's daughter, "who dwelt beside the flowing water," and to revel once more in the quaint humor of Nick Whiffles, who figures somewhat prominently in the work, and is, as usual, accompanied by his faithful dogs and trusty rifle, and surrounded by "condemned difficulties." The new story is now ready in the New York *Mercury* at all the news-rooms.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY MAN'S HATTER.—The most popular down town hatter is KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and, as he stands alone, he has good scope for the display of his fanciful genius. The "Pride of Youth" still takes the lead for Summer wear, and is the neatest article ever invented for youth. KNOX always has a superior stock on hand, comprising hats, caps, &c., suitable for everybody.

[Advertisement.]
TIME TRIES ALL.—One of the finest and most wholesome comedies in the English language. When presented by an able Company, (like the one at Barnum's Museum, where that comedy is to be repeated this afternoon and evening,) its moral effect, as well as its interest, is worthy of the highest admiration.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '74	103¾	10 Norwich & Wor. R.	35
10,000 do	104	100 Reading R. ...s60	40
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	300 do	40¼
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85¼	100 do ...s15	40
6,000 do	85¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. s10	28
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	100 do ...opg	26
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	83¼	10 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅞
3,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs '83	60	100 M. S. & N. I. g. s. b60	30⅛
9,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	37½	200 do	30⅛
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104⅝	50 do ...b60	30⅜
1,500 Ill. Cent. R. B.	84	100 do ...b60	30⅜
5,000 Illinois F. Bds.	93	100 do ...s30	30
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. B.	16¾	500 do	30⅛
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	90¼	50 do ...b30	30⅛
10,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	65¼	50 do ...s10	30
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F. B.	57½	50 do ...s30	29⅞
5 Bk. of S. of N. Y.	99	50 Panama Rail'd. b30	119⅝
80 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	50 do	119⅝
15 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91¾	25 do	119⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ...b3	74	50 Gal. & Chi. R. ...b60	64⅝
50 do ...b60	74	600 do	64⅛
100 do	73⅞	300 do ...b30	64⅛
850 do	73⅜	150 do ...s60	63⅜
200 do ...s10	73⅜		
200 do ...s15	73⅛	50 do ...s30	64
60 Erie Railroad	6⅜	700 Chi. & R. I. R. b30	59⅞
450 Hudson River R.	[illegible]	100 do ...opg	59⅞
50 do ...b60	32	450 do ...opg	59⅞
100 do ...b60	31⅜	250 do ...opg	59⅞
50 Harlem Railroad	10⅜	100 do ...b60	59⅛
13 Harlem R. pref.	36	50 do ...s15	59

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97¼	150 Mich. Central R.	41¾
2,000 do	97	50 do ...b60	41¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	150 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	9
40,000 do	85⅜	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. b60	30
5,000 do ...s10	85⅜	50 do	30
500 Ill. Cen. R. B.	84	50 do ...s30	29⅞
40 Hanover Bank	90	100 Panama R. ...b60	120
100 N. Y. Central R. s7	73	100 do ...s30	119⅜
50 do ...s30	72¾	100 do	120
200 do ...s30	72⅞	50 Gal. & Chic. R. b63	64⅛
100 Harlem R. Pref s30	35⅞	75 Chi. & Rk. I. R. opg	59⅝
30 do	36		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	82¾	5 Metropol. F. I. Co.	117½
2,000 Harlem R. 7s	86	5 do	117¼
15 Home Fire Ins. Co.	175	10 Lafayette F. In. Co.	112½
20 Lafayette F. I. Co.	110	10 do	111⅛
19 Market F. Ins. Co.	126¾	50 Firemen's F. In. Co.	[illegible]
20 Hanover Bank	90¾	20 Lenox Fire Ins. [illegible]	[illegible]
20 Continental Bank	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Irving Bank	101¾	10 Relief [illegible]	95
100 Safe F. Ins. Co.	10	6 Me[illegible]	94½
30 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	111½	[illegible]ire Ins. Co.	123
10 Col. M. Ins. Co.	110	[illegible] Fire Ins. Co.	172½
15 Market F. Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Am. Express Co.	79
		50 Am. Guano Co.	5

TUESDAY, June 14—P. M.

The [illegible] for Stocks to-day was a little lower on most of the Shares than at the close on Monday. The disposition is pretty strong with some of the operators for the decline, to put out new contracts ahead 30@60 days, at a concession of ½@1 ⅌ cent. from the price for immediate delivery. These offers manifest themselves more particularly on New-York Central, Reading, and the Western Stocks. The same sort of contracts are occasionally made this week in Missouri State Sixes, though not to the extent of the sales on time last week and the week before, pending the heavy Specie shipments. This afternoon Missouris sold largely for cash at 85½ ⅌ cent., and closed 85⅝ ⅌ cent. bid. The price now, with the accumulated interest since January included, is equal to less than 83 ⅌ cent. ex coupon. Virginias and Tennessees were steady, and United States Fives sold at 104 ⅌ cent. for the coupon stock. The dealings in New-York Central were less active than usual of late on the printed list, but between the Boards, on the Street, the Stock was offered down to 73⅛@73¼, and sold at 73, seller a week, at the Second Board. After the adjournment the cash price was better again, and finally closed 73⅜@73½ ⅌ cent., against 73⅞ yesterday afternoon. The Western Road Shares also lost ½ ⅌ cent. from yesterday's closing, on Galena, Toledo, Michigan Central and Rock Island, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on Illinois Central and Michigan Guaranteed. The transfers of Rock Island will reopen after the election of Directors on the 16th inst., (Thursday,) when the cash transactions in the stock will be resumed. Reading left off about 40 ⅌ cent. Panama was firmer, and advanced to 120 ⅌ cent., cash. Another half-yearly 6 ⅌ cent. dividend will fall due early in July, which fact is, no doubt, influencing in part the improved demand, though the main cause is the constantly increasing miscellaneous business over the Road from all parts of the Pacific coast, in addition to the California passenger traffic, which is also growing rapidly under the Vanderbilt competition with the Pacific Mail. The Erie Mortgages were ½@1 ⅌ cent. better. The first brought 83¼, the third 60, and the fourth 37⅛ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central Bonds brought 74 ⅌ cent. The General Market, at 4 o'clock, left off steady.

The supply of Money at the recently-advanced rates works easy this week. In Discounts, there is no large offering of first-class Dry-Goods paper, while in other Merchandise new engagements seem to be entered upon with caution. We hear of transactions outside of Bank at 7 ⅌ cent. for indorsed October and November bills. Some select acceptances, 45@60 days, against Cotton and Sugar, are occasionally passed at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange on New-York at Havana are so high, and American Gold Coin so scarce, that some of the Spanish houses here anticipate considerable remittances after this week in Doubloons, upon which the Money will be had here at a low rate of interest until the Exchange with Cuba turns the other way. The English and French Exchanges for the Boston mail closed steady to-day. Most of the Bill Brokers report a moderate business for this packet, though one or two of the leading Bankers had a good demand at 110⅛ ⅌ cent. on London. Only $50,000 in Specie goes to Boston for export. Some moderate shipments are talked of for the Havre and Liverpool steamers on Saturday. The return sales of part of the early May shipments of American Gold Coin are resulting in a less favorable exchange than anticipated. The Coin must be of large denomination and new, to meet a close calculation of profit in the London market or at the Paris Mint.

The Federal Treasury had a windfall to-day of the value of $130,000, by the return of this sum from the celebrated Gardner fraud. It will be remembered that a Dr. GARDNER, some years after the late war with Mexico, made a fictitious claim for about $200,000 on the Mexican Indemnity Fund; which claim, bolstered by forged and fraudulent vouchers, was finally allowed, and the money paid over by the Government. GARDNER was subsequently tried and convicted at Washington for the fraud, and committed suicide in prison, leaving $130,000 of the money on deposit with the New-York Life and Trust Company. The Public Administrator of this City took out Letters of Administration upon the estate, but the Government intervened and enjoined the deposit. After years of litigation, the principal of this sum has been awarded to the Government, and the accumulation of interest, about $40,000, to the estate. The former was paid over this afternoon to the Sub-Treasury.

We notice, in one of the evening papers, that the Mr. SAMUEL HALLET who figured in London and Paris, last Fall, as an American negotiator, has turned pamphleteer against the New-York and Erie Company. One of the imposing jobs that he initiated abroad, and returned home to consummate, was the foreclosure of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, for the modest commission of 10 ⅌ cent. on $4,500,000 of mortgages. As we learn, to-day, that he has been releived of this *enterprise* by a revocation of the powers with which he was intrusted by some of the Foreign Bondholders, his leisure to abuse the Erie Road in a different way from his previous abuse of American credit abroad will scarcely be questioned. The English and Continental creditors of the Marietta Company have sent out an agent of their own, Mr. FERNIE, of London, who, in connection with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the original negotiators of the first mortgage, is now making favorable progress to place the concern upon a permanent footing, and it is not improbable that the line will be ultimately leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, on terms that will secure the regular future interest on 70@80 cents on the dollar of the original mortgages; provided satisfactory adjustment is made with the local creditors in Ohio.

The foreclosure and reorganization of the Fond du Lac Road, pursuant to the agreement some months since between the mortgage creditors, have been consummated by a committee of creditors, embracing Mr. W. A. BOOTH and Mr. LANIER of this City, who went to the West for this purpose and have recently returned after buying in the Road and its Land Grant for the use and benefit of the new organization. The corporation will take the style of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the plan embraces the completion of the section of 60 miles West of Janesville, so as to make the line continuous from Chicago to Oshkosh on Lake Winnebago, in all 200 miles.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company is the name of a new office to be organized in this City, under the commissionership of Messrs. W. T. HOOKER, of the Continental Bank, J. T. SOUTTER, of the Republic, W. M. VERMILYE, of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, and others. We refer to the advertisement and list of Directors in another column.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $201,715, including $54,000 for Customs; paid $87,007, and held at the close $3,661,541.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans and Havana, delivered, to-day, $215,000 in Silver and Gold.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, leaving this port on Saturday, will call at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to relieve the steamer *Edinburgh*, recently in distress, of her cargo and passengers.

A dodge to raise the wind in a very small way, and new to the Street, was practiced upon some of the Brokers, this forenoon, by a young rogue, whose whereabouts is not yet discovered, in *borrowing* the newly-distributed *City Directory* for 1859 and making immediate sale [illegible] of below the publication price.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,6[illegible]	2,942,000	2,859,000	3,405,000	2,538,000
Ex. to G. B.	[illegible],802,000	1,526,000	1,305,000	1,745,000	1,338,000
Ex. to France	393,000	352,000	368,000	470,000	399,000
Ex. to other F. P.	512,000	326,000	376,000	473,000	243,000
Total Exports	2,707,000	2,204,000	2,049,000	2,688,000	1,980,000
St'k on hand	332,000	426,000	260,000	261,000	162,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	13,000	19,000	9,000	19,000	34,000
Ex. to G. B.	26,000	40,000	14,000	62,000	30,000
Ex. to France	4,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	6,000	3,000	8,000	4,000
Total Exports	37,000	48,000	20,000	76,000	37,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & CO., in their weekly circular to-day, report:

"The growing crop generally looks well, but is behind that of last year. Receipts for the week amount to 13,000 bales, against 19,000 the same week last year and 19,000 in 1856. The total into the ports is 3,604,000 bales, against 2,942,000 at same date last season, showing an increase of 662,000 bales. The week's receipts to be made up in our next table will not reach 10,000 bales, against 26,000 the corresponding week last year. Export to Great Britain for the week, 26,000 bales, being the smallest week's export there since January, the total export, by the tables, amount to 1,802,000. France, and other foreign ports, together, have taken 905,000 bales. The stock on hand is reduced to 332,000."

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—MAY 31.

Capital	$14,916,277	Specie	$2,766,894
Circulation	9,126,169	Real Estate	676,751
Profits	2,079,651	Bank Notes	526,283
Due Banks	2,750,988	Due by Banks	2,830,342
Deposits	4,567,164	Discounts	12,323,555
Due State	3,241,127	Dom. Exchange	9,4[illegible],946
Other items	1,775	For. Exchange	684,552
Total	$36,683,150	Bonds	1,136,103
		Stocks	1,934,050
		Suspended Debt	1,433,[illegible]73
		Branches	1,6[illegible],627
		Due State	481,361
		Other items	815,412
		Total	$36,683,150

As compared with the April statement, this shows an increase in specie of $89,620; an increase in discounts of $107,461; a decrease in circulation of $550,993; a decrease in deposits of $76,441; a decrease in domestic exchange of $822,256, and a decrease in foreign exchange of $90,650.

The Park Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ⅌ cent., payable on the 1st of July.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The market for the week had been very active, the sales footing up 97,500 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 bales, and exporters 7,500. Fair and middling qualities had advanced fully ⅛d., but the common qualities not quite so much. Some circulars quote an advance of ⅛d. on fair qualities. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, the market closing firm and steady. The authorized quotations are: 'Fair Orleans, 8d.; Middling ditto, 6⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅝d.; Middling ditto, 6¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling ditto, 6⅝d. Stock of COTTON in port, 565,000 bales, of which 490,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, and there had been an advance on the week for all kinds of India goods.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Market easier. The Bank of England has reduced its rates of discount to 3½ ⅌ cent. Its bullion had increased £357,000 since the last weekly return. CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93@93⅛ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was tending downward, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull at Tuesday's decline; sales at 11s.@13s. 9d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.@3d; sales of Western Red at 8s.@10s. 3d.; Western White, 10s. 6d.@13s. CORN very dull, and declined 2d.@3d.; sales of Mixed at 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; Yellow at 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d., and White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF steady, but quiet. PORK inactive, but dull at 60s.@60s. 5d. TALLOW, all qualities, had slightly declined. Sales at 55s.6d.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Pot ASHES were dull and all qualities had slighly declined; sales at 30s. for new. Pearl ASHES were steady at 31s.@31s. 6d. SUGAR was heavy, but closed firm. COFFEE steady. OILS were slow of sale, but prices unaltered; the quotation for Linseed was barely maintained, which was 30s.@30s. 5d. RESIN heavy, at 4s.@4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 41s. 6d.@42s, to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d.; sales of white at 50s.@54s., and red at 40s.@50s. IRON dull and offered at £5 15s.@£6 for rails; bars dull. SUGAR buoyant, and all qualities slightly advanced. COFFEE firm, but in some cases a decline of 3d.@6d. experienced. OILS—little inquiry and prices weak; sales of Linseed at 28s.@28s. 6d. TEA firm at 1s. 3d. for Congou. TALLOW—sales at 54s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 42s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.

COTTON has advanced, and New-Orleans *très ordinaire* is selling at 106f. and *bas* at 99f. The sales of the week foot up 6,000 bales. Stock in port, 107,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 1.—WHEAT firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. PEARL ASHES firm. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. SUGAR firm. LARD heavy.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the business in American Stocks small, but prices firm. The latest sales were of Illinois Central Railroad, at 44 discount; Illinois Central Sevens, 1860, (Freeland,) at 85, and Erie Railroad, Third Mortgage 58.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the business limited, at previous rates.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 5,650 bbls. Flour, 3,743 bushels Wheat, 15,160 bushels Corn, 37,841 bushels Oats, 90 pkgs. Provisions, 226 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 bags Laguayra at 11⅝c.@11⅞; 200 bags Jamaica at 11½c.@11⅝c.; and some St. Domingo at 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week 8,655 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 107,526 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 44,872 mats and and 3,476 bags Java, 40,127 bags Rio, 9,735 bags Maracaibo, 4,472 bags Ceylon, 2,207 bags Costa Rica, 1,600 St. Domingo, 473 bags Jamaica, 350 bags Laguayra, and 250 bags Bahia. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 14½c.@16c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, 10c.@12c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@14c., Laguayra, 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@11½c.; Bahia, 10½c.@10½c.; and St. Domingo, at 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day; sales having been confined to 600 bales at previous figures.

FISH—The principal kinds are in limited demand at essentially unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, though prices of desirable lots have not varied materially. Most holders appear to be disposed to sell at yesterday's closing rates. The demand, however, is very moderate, and not urgent, being mainly from the regular trade, who are purchasing only such lots as they are in immediate want of. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 7,600 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 50@5 00
Standard Superfine State	6 25@6 55
Extra State	6 75@7 00
Standard Superfine Western	6 30@6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@8 10
Extra Ohio, poor to very good shipping	7 10@7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 50@8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 25@7 35
Extra Genesee	7 70@9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 80@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 90@10 50

Southern Flour is quiet to-day, at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of only 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $7 25@$7 65 for mixed brands, and $7 70@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 20 for Jersey and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $20 75@$21.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, owing mainly to the firmness with which desirable lots are held; sales have been reported to-day of 7,650 bushels, including good ordinary white Western at $1 60; fair to very choice amber Western at $1 62½@$1 75; inferior red do. at $1 50; choice amber new Georgia at $2; damp new mixed Southern at $1 52; inferior to prime red Southern at $1 51@$1 72; and choice white Kentucky at $1 95 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower; sales have been confined to 18,000 bushels, at 90c.@91c. for good to prime yellow Southern; 88c.@90c. for ordinary to good white Southern; 88c.@90c. for yellow Jersey and Northern; 87c.@88c. for new mixed Western; and 85c.@86c. for old do. do., ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 97c.@98c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal at 60c.@72½c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are less sought after and are depressed. Canada at 52c.@55c.; Western, 51c.@54c.; State, 49c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 47c.@50c.; Southern, 44c.@48c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River, at 55c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, the increased firmness of holders tending to lessen the disposition to buy.

HOPS—Are in request, including last year's [illegible] crop, at 9c.@15c.; and Old, 3½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been [illegible] after, at $23@$24 ⅌ ton, usual [illegible] rather more sought main as last noticed. [illegible] usual terms. Other kinds re-

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible] finds ready buyers at full prices. [illegible]covado [illegible]—Sales, to-day, 65 hhds. Cuba Mus[illegible] at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 12@$17 25, chiefly at $17 12, for Mess; $17 75 for uninspected do.; $16 25 for Soft do.; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; and $15@$15 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet at old rates. Sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 15c.@19c. for New State; 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ⅌ lb. New Cheese is depressed and languid at from 3c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 140 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made, to-day of 308 hhds. Cuba at 5⅝c.@6⅜c.; 100 bbls. do [illegible] at 6¼.; 120 hhds. Porto Rico at 5⅝c. [illegible] 70 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6c.@6⅝c.; and 403 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TOBACCO—Has been sparingly purchased, sales having been reported, since Friday last, of only 36 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7½c.@9½c.; 130 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@20c.; 30 Florida, 8c.@30c.; 89 bales Havana at 27c.@42c.; and 78 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 650 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ⅌ lb., and 200 bbls. Resin at 6d. For London, 1,500 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d.; 15 tons Seed at 17s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Resin and 50 bbls. Spirits, on terms not ascertained; and 25 pkgs. Butter at 25s. For Bremen, 25 bbls Ashes at 25s. A ship (700 tons) from Miramichi to Liverpool, Deals, at £3 7s. 6d. A bark to Shanghae, Coal, on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and firm; sales 2,700 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for fair to choice extra Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; $7 75@$8 25 for double extra. WHEAT continues quiet. CORN in fair distilling demand and market steady; sales 18,000 bushels at $1 68c. for unsound Illinois; 75c. for sound do. afloat. OATS and BARLEY dull. RYE firm. WHISKY nominal at 25½c.@26c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT very quiet and generally held above the views of buyers. Sales, 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 20, but not more than $1 15@$1 17 could be obtained for any considerable parcels. CORN and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—16,300 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—4,600 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 14.

FLOUR firm; superfine, $7. WHEAT active. CORN firm. WHISKY, 26c. PROVISIONS neglected.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. GRAIN, no sales except in small quantities. OATS—sales since last report, 4,000 bushels, at 53c.@54c. for Canada.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 14.

FLOUR firm; but no sales reported. WHEAT firmer; white, $1 70@$1 85; red, $1 55@$1 62. CORN buoyant and more active; white, 82c.@85c.; yellow, 83c.@90c.; PROVISIONS, dull and heavy. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c. WHISKY scarce and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 14.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady. CORN dull. OATS active at previous prices. WHISKY quiet at 27c.@28½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales. FLOUR very dull. LARD buoyant and advanced ⅛c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 14.

COTTON has an upward tendency; sales to-day 700 bales; Middling, 11c.@11½c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The following are the footings from the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$5,051,000
Loans and Discounts	57,972,000
Specie	6,672,800
Amount due from other Banks	6,778,700
Amount due to other Banks	6,865,600
Deposits	20,118,400
Circulation	6,863,700

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Hammonia	June 15	New-York	Southa'n.
America	June 15	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
North Briton	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n
Africa	June 22	New-York	Liverpool
Argo	June 23	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	June 25	New-York	Southa'n.
Arabia	June 29	Boston	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec
City of Manchester	June 3	Queenstown	New-York
Saxonia	June 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Arabia	June 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	June 8	Southa'n	New-York
Kangaroo	June 8	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	June 11	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	June 11	Glasgow	New-York
Bremen	June 14	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Star of the West	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall
William H. Webb	June 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR HAVANA.			
Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.
Philadelphia	June 17	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. W. S. Gadsden child, and nurse; Chas. A. Greene, H. Sanford, R. M. Rannay, C. J. White, H. Rannay, S. Bush, 2 Misses Sedgwick, Miss Armour, Miss Paen, C. S. Calhoun, Paul Armour, M. Dorig and lady, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Ferris, G. B. Olmstead, H. S. Shelton, Mrs. J. S. Bean, 3 children, and 2 servants; Lieut. Strong and and wife, Thos. C. Nelson, M. S. Hatch, M. F. Ayconer, P. A. Bryan, Miss C. A. Johnson, Mrs. F. Wharton, Mrs. Nelson and 2 children, 2 Misses Craus, Mrs. Bryan and 3 children, Thos. Althrop and lady, F. R. Curtis, J. J. Erwin, W. C. Maine, W. G. Rowdwald, M. Wardlow, J. Ball, F. S. Wensinger and lady, A. Paul, M. Seixas, Miss A. Stinson, Miss J. West, Mrs. M. P. Curtis, 4 children and nurse; W. W. Crane, S. Ines, Mrs. Sherman and daughter, Miss E. Lyle, C. Lancaster, J. H. Wright, Chas. Goff and lady, G. W. Scople, lady and three children; Mrs. Scople and four children, L. Coles, lady and two children, J. Grant, H. Grant, Miss Jordan, Mrs. E. L. Mitchell and child, Mrs. Bunster, Miss Bunster, Eugene Bunster, W. S. Hader, wife and daughter; Mrs. Nugent, two Misses Nugent, J. W. Caldwell, Jos. Conklin, A. Keach, J. Boone, J. C. Muller, Thos. Craig, P. C. H. McClelland, H. B. Merriman, H. A. Merriman, A. L. Bartlett, E. L. Adams, A. N. Davidson, T. J. Hulland, R. P. Stranglon, Ed. Bennibec, Jas. King, Jno. Konow, Col. Cook, W. L. Sherman, L. Thompson, W. S. Logan, G. T. Greene, R. Turner, Jos. Slephomon, wife and three children, and 30 steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Jos. Garrahl, Mrs. O. C. Wilbur, infants and nurse, Mr. E. C. Beach, infant and 2 children, Mrs. R. M. White, child and nurse, Miss Mary Samson, Miss E. Wallen, Mrs. Jos. L. Locke, Miss F. Locke and servants, Miss Caldwell, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Miss Annie Lewis, Mrs. S. A. Hatfield and infants, Mrs. Burns and infants, Miss Abby Goulby, Miss Mary H. McKay, Miss Annie Bussick, Jas. Bruce, P. Bruce, W. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce and child, Miss Willey, W. E. Sacketts, Miss McLellan, W. H. McLellan, Mrs. McLellan and son, E. T. Taylor, S. W. Gleason, J. Derany, P. Curats, Miss Cordson, Mrs. Marks and infants, Miss A. Seldon, Mrs. R. Burdick, Mrs. Alliry, Mrs. Laschy, Mrs. A. M. Roberts, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Foster, infant and nurse, Mrs. John Stoddard, Henry Stoddard, Miss Stoddard, Miss J. Stoddard, John Stoddard, coachman and 3 servants, Mrs. J. H. Welch, 2 children and nurse, H. Ohlman, W. S. Blunt, H. Bradlee, C. S. Isley, R. May, B. Woodson, Miss Herron and 2 children, J. W. Vreck, Jr., and lady, Mrs. Turner, and 2 children, J. Foley, John E. Boraniliets, T. F. Corten, N. B. White, Chas. H. Warden, Jos. Burnett, T. S. Dorlan, M. C. Caldwell, W. M. Areny, H. C. Sennett, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Vonderhoren, Geo. T. White and lady, J. A. Brown, lady and infants, Miss C. Warkbuen, Miss Plumb, Mrs. L. White and infants, Mrs. S. Menhard, W. H. Fanell, J. A. Fanell, John Shroud, Jr., P. H. Pepper, J. H. Biere and son, E. B. Perry, G. W. Green, R. S. Newcomb, R. B. Jordon, Frank Lyman, M. McPhail, P. Struder, J. Abraham, P. M. Bryan and lady, J. P. Powell, lady and infant, Geo. Wigg, lady, 2 children and nurse, H. H. Slederbury, J. Robinson, and 50 in the steerage—Total 158 passengers.

In steamship Europa at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. Hopley, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, two Miss Haynes, Mrs. Coats, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo, Mrs. Holland, Capt. W. Cole, Messrs. Peabody, McCane, Russell, Piochl, Leach, Teole, M. Durand, Moses, Allen Jr., Hastings Jr., Howland, Coats, Warren, Kelly, Meyer, Deplaguire, Kendall, Smith, Ellerwood, Dr. Noyes.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Mrs. L. W. Wells and two children, Miss E. Wells, Miss F. Wells, Louis Wells, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Strong, Miss Strong, L. P. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, C. B. Donaner, Wm. Brown, C. C. Miller and lady, Eli Le Buttr, Wm. Kennedy, H. Mather, B. Colburn, Martin Duggan and three boys, H. C. Cottrier and lady, Mrs. Carlman, S. S. Jones, Phil Jones, P. C. Barton, Edward Brussil, Samuel E. Glenn, Frank Walden, Geo. Odyke, S. Warren and lady, Mrs. Cummings and child, Geo. L. Cummings, Geo. Wolf and lady, Ed. Larraber, George Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, child and servant.

In bark Geo. Thomas, from Matanzas—G. W. Steelman, G. H. Bancroft, Mr. Jannett, Mrs. W. Dougherty and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises... 8 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 20 | Gov. Island. 8 09 | Hell Gate.... 9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steamers Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesa[illegible], Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Con[illegible]ndence, Sears, Bordeaux, W. Nelson & Sons; Neptune, (Brem.,) Bahle, Bremen, Moller & Crager; Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. Bates, McCullom, Shanghae, Goodhue & Co.; Harvest, Loring, Miramichi, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks P. Wickstron, (Swed.,) Englebrechten, Bordeaux, Funch & Meincke; Idun, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, St. John, N. B., Holmbos & Hoadley; Kremlin, Johnson, Hong Kong, Cary & Co.

Brigs Matilda, Richardson, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Candace, Mathews, Elizabethport, A. Howes; Tanner, Kittridge, Montevideo, Dollner, Potter & Co.; P. Larrabee, Auld, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Monterey, Arrants, Newcastle, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. B. Knudson, Squires, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. W. Lindsey, Lewis, Laguayra, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Independent, Groves, Jacksonville, Post & Small.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. June 13, 2½ A. M., passed steamship James Adger; 3½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Empire, Coombs, Liverpool May 14, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Zerega & Co. June 5, lat. 42 15, lon. 58, passed ship S. Curling, bd. E.

Ship Wm. Tell, Funck, Havre May 13, with mdse. and 395 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Oder, (Ham.,) Winzen, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 204 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Rebecca, (Brem.,) Klugkist, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Robustiano Hargues.

Bark Orion, from Congo River, Africa, 50 ds., in charge of Lieuts. Dallas and Campbell. May 25, Capt. John E. Hanna, late of the Orion, died of a broken heart. The O. was brought to this port on suspicion of being a slaver; was towed up last night and anchored under the guns of the Navy yard.

Bark Peter Demill, Haly, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

Bark John Kerr, (of Searsport,) Sweetser, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Beaver, (Br.,) Ring, London 57 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Ja[illegible]

Bark S. G. Norcross, Dyer, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton to Simpson & Mayhew.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Wrelf, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 57 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. One birth.

Bark Geo. Thomas, Voss, Matanzas May 21, with sugar to Benner & Deake.

Bark Montezuma, Penny, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Wiley, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Caroni, Lauthers, Doboy Island 12 ds., with pine lumber to W. E. Ellis.

Brig Marrietta, (Br.,) Lawrence, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster.

Brig J. S. Cotton, Strong, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. Webster & Son. Sld. in co. with schr. Mohawk, for ——.

Brig Mary Staples, Staples, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Harry Maybee, Higbee, Barbadoes May 26, and Turk's Island 8 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. Sld. from Barbadoes with bark Excelsior, for New-Haven; schrs. Brilliant, Call, for Caribbean Sea, to load guano; Sally Smith, for St. Thomas, to load.

Schr. Urbana, Wilcox, New Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to Hewitt.

Schr. Peru, Wall, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman & Co.

Schr. New-York Packet, Thompson, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Gatcomb, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gage, (of Bucksport,) Tilden, Prince Edward's Island 7 ds., with oats to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Viola, Treworgy, Zaza 24 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. E. Sheddon, White, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Marshall, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Mary C. Town, Bowker, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. R. Ritchie, (of Tremont,) Fernald, Jacmel May 23, with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Woodbine, Taylor, Matagorda Bay, Texas, 22 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Curassow, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Crusoe, Smith, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Doctor Rogers, Adams, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Albert Jameson Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Jones, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. B. & F. S., Pharo, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Bowker, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.

Schr. J. W. Hoyt, Grundel, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. Slade, Bayles, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. R. C. Russell, Russell, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. N. Wilson, Casey, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. H. Shelden, Cook, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Lyons, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Van Tant, Burdge, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Martin, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Curtis, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Union, Foss, Machias 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Cairo, Hartt, Calais 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Vendovi, Bray, Calais 8 ds., with laths.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, June 14—Below, bark Tidal Wave, of Boston, White, from Zanzibar.

BOSTON, June 14—Arr. steamer J. Whitney, Howes, Baltimore; barks Gay Head, Mayo, Smyrna; Daniel, Eldridge, Palermo; brig Jehosse, Smith, New-Orleans. Below—Ship J. Morton, Liverpool; bark Ino, Winthrop, St. Jago.

Off Highland Light—Ship Tarquin, Buenos Ayres for Boston.

LONG BRANCH, June 14, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S. S. E., light; weather hazy off shore.

HIGHLANDS, June 14, sunset—One ship and one bark outside the Bar bound in. Wind light from W.; weather hazy outside.

SANDY HOOK, June 14, sunset—Ship Oder, from Hamburg, and two barks going up the Bay, bound in; two ships, unknown, at anchor near the Spit, bound out. Wind light from S. W.; weather hazy.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Native, arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, is consigned to Thos. James, not Edmiston Bros., as inserted.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The schr. J. R. Hammond, Wilson, hence 11th May for West Coast of Africa, has returned here in distress, having met with bad weather. Cargo reported badly damaged.

KEY WEST, June 8.—The schr. Sylvanus Allen has been hove out and caulked. Will sail in a day or two for Jacksonville, for a cargo of lumber. The bark Flight, with the cargo of the Br. bark Buenos Ayrian, will sail on Wednesday next for Cork.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Anna Elizabeth—brig, bound to Jacksonville, June 7, lat. 29 26, lon. 79 50.

Caravan—ship, bound W., was seen, May 17, lat. 45 31, lon. 31 11.

Charlemagne—ship, bound E., May 22, lat. 43 44, lon. 29 14.

Excelsior—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, June 5, lat. 41 34, lon. 59 33.

Forest Belle—bark, from Savannah for Beirout, Syria, 20 ds. out, May 31, lat. 39 41, lon. 45 26.

Hindostan—Danish ship, from East Indies for Falmouth, May 23, lat. 44 20, lon. 30 04.

Richard—wh. schr, of and from Provincetown, all well, June 13, lat. 37 26, lon. 74 17.

Weser—steamship, bound E., was seen, June 2, lat. 41 22, lon. 53, 37.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York.—April 16, White Cloud at Table Bay; 20, Samuel Appleton at Algoa Bay; June 2, Lucy A. Nickels at Bristol, Elias at Marseilles, Anna Marcy at Liverpool; 4th, Harvest Queen and Resolute off do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—June 4, Belle of the Ocean and Cultivator off Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Guy Mannering at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Pleiades and Lady Blaney at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—April 20, Stamboul at Algoa Bay; June 2, Rufus Choate and Addie Snow at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—June 1, Try, from Pill; John Bunyan and Indian Queen, from Clyde; Sandusky, E. D. Peters and G. G. Boyd, from Liverpool. 2d, Southampton, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—W. D. Sewall, from Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. Thomas, May 23, brig Amanda Jane, Dorr, Martinique, and sld. 25th for Turk's Island, to load salt; 25th, schr. Catherine, Wallace, St. Kitts, and sld. 26th for Newbern, N. C.; 26th, Dan. brig Cassandra, Hein, New-York; 28th, bark Elizabeth J. Foulkes from a guano island, and sld. same day for Philadelphia; brig Caroline A. White, Whito, St. Croix, and sld. 30th for Areceibo, to load for Philadelphia; 30th, schr. Break o' Day, Dessy, Aves Island, with guano; 31st, brig Cuba, Sawyer, Jacksonville, with lumber, bound to Trinidad—put in to repair damages; schr. City Belle, Pendleton, Carthagena. In port, May 1, bark "Malla, Metcalf," ldg. for Liverpool; brig Palmas, for Monrovia, repg., nearly ready; Cuba, for Trinidad, repg., to sail about 3d; schrs. W. L. Cogswell, for New-Orleans, repg.; Break o' Day, for Baltimore, to sail same day; City Belle, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., June 2, schrs. Telegraph, Eldridge, and Trident, from Machias.

At Turk's Island, June 6, bark M. E. Trout, for New-York, to sail next day.

At Jacmel, May 23, schrs. North Wind, for Boston in 10 ds; Alma, (Br.,) for New-York; W. Freeman, for do. or Boston.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NORMA.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
and positively last appearance of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES FOR THE BENEFIT
OF
MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
The first on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 P. M., when Signora CORTESI will make her last appearance in New-York, and will appear for the only time in Bellini's grand Opera of
NORMA.
Signora Cortesi in her celebrated character of....Norma with a most powerful cast.
Signora CORTESI has been pronounced by the most eminent critics in Naples, Milan, Vienna and St. Petersburgh as the greatest living performer of Bellini's masterwork since Pasta and Malibran have performed that part.
Price of admission to all parts of the house $1. Secured seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Conductor..........................MAX MARETZEK.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
when a favorite opera, in which all the artistes of the Strakosch Italian Opera will appear.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Those parties who purchase reserved seats for "Norma" will receive a gratuitous admission to the matinee on Saturday.
The free list entirely suspended.